

8985

THE WHIG ALMANAC

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Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin.			
New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee.			
Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina.			
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,			

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

GREENLEYS
NEW

1850

NEW-YORK

PRINTED BY

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

Ireland.—The following Table contains an abstract of a census of Ireland taken in 1835: of 7,943,940 people, 6,427,713 were Catholics, 852,064 were Protestants (Churchmen), and 664,164 dissenters, &c. It is incomplete, as not giving the dissenters in detail, in a third column.

Counties.	Prot.	Cath.
Antrim	59,730	89,754
Armagh	70,634	112,305
Carlow	9,861	74,977
Cavan	34,908	193,017
Clare	4,971	251,066
Cork	55,187	751,682
Donegal	44,340	208,548
Down	58,133	120,186
Dublin	21,604	103,800
DUBLIN CITY	61,893	173,075
Fermanagh	61,624	94,837
Galway	4,702	285,155
Kerry	7,945	272,409
Kildare	9,115	160,159
Kilkenny	10,156	197,286
King's County	14,835	124,173
Leitrim	13,881	102,123
Limerick	11,873	305,675
Londonderry	33,566	102,448
Longford	10,229	109,045
Louth	7,252	104,821
Mayo	11,493	365,977
Meath	9,252	165,859
Monaghan	26,083	136,914
Queen's County	15,253	118,913
Roscommon	7,053	235,767
Sligo	17,162	157,301
Tipperary	17,545	389,282
Tyrone	74,556	183,679
Waterford	9,249	180,688
Wexmouth	9,499	123,765
Wexford	21,385	163,547
Wicklow	24,247	90,937

STATES—1848.	Taylor	Cass	Van Buren	Aggregate Vote.	1848.	1844.	1840.
					Tay.	Cass	Polk
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101	9	6	10
N. Hampshire	14,721	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6	7
Vermont	23,122	10,949	13,837	47,907	12	12	14
Massachusetts	61,070	85,231	38,959	185,260	6	4	8
Rhode Island	6,779	6,646	7,300	20,725	4	4	4
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	36	7	8
New-York	213,663	114,318	120,510	448,491	26	26	30
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	23	23	21
Pennsylvania	185,513	171,176	11,263	367,952	12	12	9
Ohio	158,566	154,775	35,354	348,695	9	9	5
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	5	5	3
Illinois	53,647	56,300	15,774	125,121	4	4	4
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016	97	72	58
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	103	103	112
Iowa	11,084	12,093	1,126	24,303	106	106	112
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,560	291,039	2,027,006	58	58	67
Delaware	6,421	5,899	80	12,399	3	3	3
Maryland	57,702	34,528	125	72,355	8	8	10
Virginia	46,124	46,506	9	91,719	11	17	15
North Carolina	43,519	34,869	85	78,473	11	11	23
South Carolina	(Electors elect Electors.)				10	9	9
Georgia	47,544	44,902		92,446	8	10	11
Florida	45,338	5,230		50,568	3	3	3
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845	9	9	7
Mississippi	25,922	26,537		52,459	6	6	4
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6	6	5
Texas	5,770	8,933	3	14,706	4	4	4
Arkansas	7,589	9,500		17,089	3	3	3
Tennessee	64,708	50,419		115,127	12	12	15
Kentucky	67,141	49,729		116,870	7	7	4
Missouri	32,671	47,577		80,248			
Slave States, 15.	435,945	409,462	510	845,917	66	55	67

The above aggregate only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,500 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors; besides 2,500 scattering votes in the several States.

State Capitals, Governors, and their Salaries.

State and Terr.—1849.	Governors and Salaries.	Seat of Government.
1. Alabama	Henry W. Collier, \$5,500	Montgomery.
2. Arkansas	John S. Roane, "2,000	Little Rock.
3. Connecticut	Joseph Trumbull, "1,100	Hartford & N. Hav.
4. Delaware	William Thurgood, "1,333	Dover.
5. Florida	Thomas N. Brown, "2,500	Tallahassee.
6. Georgia	Geo. W. Towns, "3,500	Milledgeville.
7. Illinois	Augustus C. French, "1,000	Springfield.
8. Indiana	Joseph A. Wright, "1,500	Indianapolis.
9. Iowa	Ansel Briggs, "1,000	Iowa City.
10. Kentucky	John J. Crittenden, "2,500	Frankfort.
11. Louisiana	Joseph Walker, "6,000	Baton Rouge.
12. Maine	John Hubbard, "1,500	Augusta.
13. Maryland	Philip F. Thomas, "2,000	Annapolis.
14. Massachusetts	George N. Briggs, "2,500	Boston.
15. Michigan	John S. Barry, "1,500	Lansing.
16. Mississippi	John A. Quitman, "3,000	Jackson.
17. Missouri	Austin A. King, "1,500	Jefferson.
18. New-Hampshire	Samuel Dinsmoor, "1,000	Concord.
19. New-Jersey	Daniel Haines, "2,000	Trenton.
20. New-York	Hamilton Fish, "4,000	Albany.
21. North Carolina	Charles Manly, "2,000	Raleigh.
22. Ohio	Seabury Ford, "1,500	Columbus.
23. Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Johnston, "3,000	Harrisburg.
24. Rhode Island	Henry B. Anthony, "400	Providence.
25. South Carolina	W. B. Seabrook, "3,500	Columbia.
26. Tennessee	William Trousdale, "2,000	Nashville.
27. Texas	Peter H. Bell, "2,000	Austin.
28. Vermont	Carlos Coolidge, "750	Montpelier.
29. Virginia	John B. Floyd, "3,533	Richmond.
30. Wisconsin	Nelson Dewey, "1,350	Madison.
31. California	Bennet Riley, "3,000	San José.
32. Terr. of Oregon	John P. Gaines, "3,000	Oregon City.
33. " New-Mexico	J. M. Washington, "3,000	Santa Fé.
34. " Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey, "3,000	St. Paul.
35. " Deseret	Brigham Young, "3,000	Salt Lake City.

* Where in office, Loc in Roman. Military Government.

Taking Votes in Congress.—When the Yeas and Nays are taken in the House of Representatives, the names are recorded and entered on the Journal. If one fifth of the members present do not rise in their places and consent to the taking of the yeas and nays, the public will be kept in ignorance of the votes of the members on the question. The Yeas and Nays may be called for on any question, by one fifth of a quorum of the House, say 24 members. In this case there is a count by tellers, but no record is made of the votes of members.

The French Ministry.—[appointed Oct. 31, 1849].—General d'Hautpoul, war; M. de Rayneval, foreign affairs; Ferdinand Barrot, interior; M. Rouher, justice; M. Bineau, public works; M. Parieu, public instruction and worship; M. Dumas, agriculture and commerce; Achille Fould, finance; Admiral Romain Desfosses, marine.

U. S. Ministers Abroad.
 Gt. Britain, Abbott Lawrence, Ms. France, William C. Rives, Va. Spain, D. M. Barringer, N. C. Russia, A. P. Bachy, Ala. Prussia, E. A. Hannegan, Ind. Mexico, R. P. Letcher, Ky. Brazil, David Tod, Ohio. Turkey, G. P. Marsh, Vt. China, J. W. Davis, Ind.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1850.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS ARE BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, DUNDEE, YATES CO., N. Y.

MOON'S PLACE.

This table shows the sign and degree of the moon's place, or position, at 7 in the evening, New York time, Places being considered the first constellation east of the vernal equinox. Aries was the first sign of the zodiac about 300 y'n B. C.

D. M.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
* R. sign; 0 degree.	S. *	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0	S. 0
1	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0	♈ 0
2	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1	♈ 1
3	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2	♈ 2
4	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3	♈ 3
5	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4	♈ 4
6	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5	♈ 5
7	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6	♈ 6
8	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7	♈ 7
9	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8	♈ 8
10	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9	♈ 9
11	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10	♈ 10
12	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11	♈ 11
13	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12	♈ 12
14	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13	♈ 13
15	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14	♈ 14
16	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15	♈ 15
17	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16	♈ 16
18	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17	♈ 17
19	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18	♈ 18
20	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19	♈ 19
21	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20	♈ 20
22	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21	♈ 21
23	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22	♈ 22
24	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23	♈ 23
25	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24	♈ 24
26	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25	♈ 25
27	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26	♈ 26
28	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27	♈ 27
29	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28	♈ 28
30	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29	♈ 29
31	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30	♈ 30

Jewish Calendar.

The 5610th Jewish year of 12 months began Sept. 17, 1849, and ends Sept. 6, 1850. The 5611th year of 13 months begins with Tisri, Sept. 7, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
6. Sebat... (5610th) Jan. 14.	11. Ab..... July 10.		
6. Adar..... Feb. 13.	12. Elul..... Aug. 9.		
7. Nisan..... March 14.	13. Tisri..... (5611th) Sept. 7.		
8. Iyar..... April 13.	14. Marchesvan..... Oct. 7.		
9. Sivan..... May 12.	15. Chisleu..... Nov. 6.		
10. Thammus..... June 11.	16. Thebet..... Dec. 6.		

The Mohammedan months begin a day later than the Jewish months this year. The Jewish Era dates from the Creation of the World, which the Jews believe to have been 3760 years before our era began. The Jewish year is lunar-solar, and consists of 12 and sometimes 13 months, each month containing 30 and 29 days alternately. Veadar is the 12th month, and comes between Adar and Nisan. In a cycle of 19 years Veadar is introduced 7 times.

*Fast of Esther..... Those marked * to be strictly observed:	Adar 11..... Feb. 23.
*Purim.....	Adar 16..... Feb. 28.
Schuscan Purim.....	Adar 15..... Feb. 27.
*Beginning of the Passover.....	Nisan 15..... March 28.
*Fast for the New Year.....	Tisri 1..... Sept. 7.
*Second Feast for do.....	Tisri 2..... Sept. 8.
Fast of Gedaliah.....	Tisri 4..... Sept. 10.
*Fast of Expiation.....	Tisri 10..... Sept. 16.
*Morrow of the Passover.....	Nisan 16..... March 29.
*Seventh Feast.....	Nisan 21..... April 4.
*End of the Passover.....	Nisan 22..... April 5.
*Pentecost.....	Sivan 6..... May 17.

*Second Feast.....	Sivan 7..... May 18.
*Fast: Taking of the Temple.....	Thammus 17..... June 7.
*Fast: Burning of do.....	Ab 9..... July 18.
*Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 15..... Sept. 1.
*Second Feast of do.....	Tisri 16..... Sept. 2.
Feast of Palmes.....	Tisri 21..... Sept. 7.
*End of Feast of Tabernacles.....	Tisri 23..... Sept. 9.
*Rejoicing, Discovery of the Law.....	Tisri 23..... Sept. 9.
Dedication of the Temple.....	Chisleu 25..... Nov. 30.
*Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.....	Thebet 10..... Dec. 16.

Mohammedan Calendar.

The 1267th year of the Hegira began Nov. 17, 1849, and ends Nov. 6, 1850. The 1268th year begins Nov. 6, 1850.

Month.	Begins.	Month.	Begins.
2. Rabia I. (1267th) Jan. 15.		9. Ramadan.....	July 11.
4. Rabia II.....	Feb. 14.	10. Schewall.....	Aug. 10.
5. Jomadi I.....	March 15.	11. Dsu'l kadah.....	Sept. 8.
6. Jomadi II.....	April 14.	12. Dsu'l-beijah.....	Oct. 8.
7. Rejeb.....	May 13.	1. Moharrem (1267th) Nov. 6.	
8. Shaban.....	June 12.	2. Saplar.....	Dec. 6.

The Mohammedan Era began with the day after the flight of Mohammed to Medina; which event occurred in the night of Thursday, July 12 [N. S.] 622. The year consists of 12 months, embracing 12 lunations, or 354 days. This intercalary, or leap years, consist of 355 days. In a cycle of 30 years there are 19 common and 11 leap years. Since the Mohammedan year is 11 days less than the tropical year, "the 1267th year in about 23 years the same months will correspond with every season and every part of the Gregorian year." The 9th month, Ramadan, is the "month of fasting," at the close of which the feast of Bairam begins.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1850:

BEING the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the second after bissextile, or leap-year; and the commencement of the 5611th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews, or the 8,854th according to customary reckoning.

The Calculations are adapted to the latitudes of PORTLAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, RALEIGH, CHARLESTON, and NEW ORLEANS; the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES; and the Province of UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Prepared expressly for the WHIG ALMANAC, and adapted to equal or clock time, by SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

Eclipses for the Year 1850.

There will be but two eclipses this year, both of which will be of the Sun, as follows: I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 12th, in the morning, at the time of New Moon; invisible to every part of the American continent. This eclipse will be visible in the Great Indian ocean, and the southern parts of Asia and Africa. II. A total eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 7th, in the afternoon, at the time of New Moon. This eclipse will not be

visible in the United States, except to a very small part of Louisiana and Texas. A partial eclipse will be visible in Oregon, California, Mexico, Yucatan, and the northern parts of South America. The central or total eclipse begins in long. 150° 5' east of Greenwich, and lat 12° 17' north; and ends in long. 80° 28' west, and lat. 9° 42' south. This includes nearly the whole width of the Pacific ocean. The line of the northern limit of this eclipse enters this continent at Astoria, Oregon; proceeds in nearly a straight line, passing just north of New Orleans; and leaves the continent at Cape Florida.

Morning and Evening Stars.—CUSTOMARY NOTES.—VENUS (♀) will be morning star until March 2d; then evening star until Dec. 16th; then morning star until Sept. 30th, 1851. MARS (♂) will be evening star until Nov. 29th, then morning star until 1852. JUPITER (♃) will be morning star until March 8th, then evening star until Sept. 26th, then morning star until April 8th, 1851. SATURN (♄) will be evening star until March 31st, then morning star until Oct. 10th, then evening star until April 14th, 1851. The Moon runs highest, this year, to the 11th degree of Gemini and lowest to the 10th degree of Sagittarius. Herschel's latitude, about 39' south, and longitude 29° this year. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node, in the middle of this year, 136° 35'. True obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27' 24", 46.

Equinoxes and Solstices.	Portland.	Boston.	New York.	Philad ^a	Wash ⁿ .	Raleigh.	Charle ^s	N. Orleans
Vernal Equinox March 20	6 23 ev.	6 19 ev.	6 7 ev.	6 3 ev.	5 55 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 43 ev.	5 3 ev.
Summer Solstice June 21	3 19 ev.	3 16 ev.	3 4 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 40 ev.	2 0 ev.
Autumnal Equinox Sept. 21	5 18 mo.	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	5 0 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 45 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 0 mo.
Winter Solstice Dec. 21	10 57 ev.	10 54 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 30 ev.	10 23 ev.	10 18 ev.	9 38 ev.

PLANETS.	Mean diameter.	Mean dist ^{ce} from Sun.	Revolut ⁿ round the Sun.	Revol ⁿ on axis.	Synodical revolut ⁿ .	Volume, or size.	Weight at surface.	Density.	Light ^{heat}
	Miles.	Miles.	Days. Decim.	Days.	Days.				
The Sun	883,346	36,884,000	365.2563636	25.418	1.0333	1,412,921-101	38.10	0.256	.....
Mercury	3,324	68,787,000	87.969280	1.0333	1.16	0.0084	1.88	3.844	6.80
Venus	7,637	68,787,000	224.7007889	0.9730	584	0.890	0.96	0.994	1.911
Earth	7,913	95,103,000	365.2563636	1.0000	.....	1.000	1.00	1.000	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	686.9795458	1.0273	780	0.136	0.50	0.973	.431
Jupiter	9,180	95,103,000	365.2563636	27.32	39.9	0.020	0.18	0.665	1.000
Saturn	258	324,584,000	1,325.4290000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.180
Uranus .....	.....	326,000,000	1,327.9741000	.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.180
Neptune .....	.....	326,000,000	1,376. nearly.	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.170
Pluto .....	.....	210,000,000	1,469.7759000	.....	486	.....	.....	.....	.160
Asteroids .....	.....	246,000,000	1,512. nearly.	.....	481.5	.....	.....	.....	.160
Comets .....	.....	243,874,000	1,593.0670000	.....	474	.....	.....	.....	.140
Ceres	160	263,523,000	1,684.7350000	.....	466.5	.....	.....	.....	.130
Pallas	110	263,685,000	1,686.3050000	.....	467.5	.....	.....	.....	.130
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	4,332.545212	0.4075	399	1,455-984	2.70	0.293	.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	10,759.2198174	0.4370	378	770-650	1.25	0.139	.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,390,000	30,690.8206236	.....	370	50-399	1.06	0.948	.003
Neptune	35,000	2,860,000,000	60,128.1389100	.....	367.5	80-000	.....	.....	.001

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle	8
Epact, or Moon's Age, Jan. 1st	17
Solar Cycle	11
Roman Indiction	8
Dionysian Period	179
Julian Period	5563

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday	March 31
Ascension Day	May 6
Whit Sunday	May 26
Trinity Sunday	May 28
Corpus Christi	May 30
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant

Local or Relative Time.—Local time is that which is shown by our common clocks; it indicates the time at any given place, the meridian of that place being the standard from which it is reckoned; therefore, the time or the clocks at any two places will differ by the difference of their meridians. Thus, when it is noon at New York, or when the Sun is on its meridian, the Sun at that instant at Washington, is east of the meridian of that place; because the meridian of New York is east of Washington. Therefore the clocks at Washington will be earlier or *slower* than those in New York, by the time the Sun takes to go from the meridian of New York to the meridian of Washington—namely, 12 minutes 2 seconds. Hence, when it is 12 o'clock A. M. at New Orleans and St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock P. M. at Philadelphia, which is a difference of one hour for every 15° of longitude. By this regulation, the Sun is made to come to the meridian of every place about 12 o'clock. It is incomprehensible to many how it can be true that the Sun rises and sets at the same time at all places on the same latitude around the world. The difference of local time will account for this. It is not to be understood, that when the Sun rises at Boston at 6 o'clock, that it is *then*, at that instant

at Cape Florida.

Characters. — Zodiacal Signs. — ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricornus; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces. **Planetary. —** ☉ Sun; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ♁ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Herschel; or Uranus. **Aspects. —** ☌ Conjunction, or near together; ☐ Quadrature, or 90° apart; ☊ Opposition, or 180° apart. **Nodes. —** ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c., are here, as usual, considered the 1st, 2d, and 3d signs, respectively, from the Vernal Equinox; but in maps, and in reality, they are the 2d, 3d, and 4th, and Pisces is the 1st.

Tide Table.—To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time annexed to each place in this table. In using the quantities in this and the Star table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24 from midnight, or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24 from noon, is morning of the next day.

La Place pronounces the tides the "most difficult problem of celestial mechanics." It sometimes happens that the tide for a given port comes in several hours later or earlier than the most accurate calculation would determine, and this because of the strength and direction of the ocean winds, which the calculator can not take into his account.

Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.	Places.	H.M.
Albany.....Add	6 34	Cape Spit.....Add	2 0	Machias.....Add	1 54	Norfolk.....Sub.	0 41	Richmond.....Sub.	2 26
Annapolis,M.D.S.	1 61	Eastport.....Add	2 9	Mobile Point>Add	6 54	Plymouth.....Add	3 19	Salem.....Add	9 19
Do. N.S.	1 49	Hallow,N.S.Sub.	9 15	New BedfordSub.	1 40	Portsmouth>Add	3 9	Sandy HookSub.	9 45
Amboy.....Sub.	0 39	Holmes'Hole,A.	1 4	New Haven.....Add	3 4	Providence,Sub.	0 41	St-John,N.B.,A.	3 49
Baltimore.....Add	5 7	Kennebec.....Add	1 23	Newport.....Sub.	1 55	Quebec.....Add	3 49	Sunbury.....Add	0 19
Bridgeport.....Add	3 0	Marblehead>Add	1 49					Windsor.....Add	9 49

Star Table.—To ascertain when any star or constellation found in this table will be on the Meridian, apply the numbers in the first column of figures to the Meridian passage of the 7 Stars found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a

Star, subtract the number in the second column of figures from its Meridian passage. For its setting, add the same number to its Meridian passage. Those marked (—) do not rise or set in the United States, being forever above the horizon.

Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.	Name of Star.	Constellation.	In Mer.	R. & S.
Algenb.....	The Horse.....Subtract	3 32	6 49	Castor.....	The Twins.....Add	3 46	8 9
Algol.....	Persues.....Subtract	0 40	9 8	Capella.....	Auriga.....Add	1 37	10 11
Aldebaran.....	The Bull.....Add	0 49	6 56	Deneb.....	The Swan.....Subt.	7 1	2 54
Algethi.....	Hercules.....Subt.	10 38	6 52	Mirach.....	Andromeda.....Subt.	2 37	8 26
Alphard.....	Hydra.....Add	6 41	5 32	Menkar.....	The Whale.....Subt.	0 44	6 13
Alpheratz.....	The Crow.....Add	8 43	4 36	Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3 52	6 19
Alroth.....	The Dipper.....Add	8 7	4 36	Regulus.....	The Twins.....Add	3 37	7 40
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....Add	10 29	7 13	Rigel.....	The Lion.....Add	6 21	6 45
Aster.....	The Eagle.....Subt.	7 50	6 30	Sirius.....	Orion.....Add	1 39	5 30
Akyons.....	The 7 Stars.....	0 00	7 38	Spica.....	Canis Minor.....Add	3	5 00
Antares.....	Scorpion.....Subt.	11 16	4 19	Vega.....	The Virgin.....Add	9 37	5 33
Belatrix.....	Orion.....Add	1 38	6 21	Fomalhaut.....	The Lyre.....Subt.	0 8	5 64
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....Add	3 8	6 25	North Star.....	Southern Fish.....Subt.	4 48	4 00
Begemisch.....	The Dipper.....Add	10 1	—		Ursa Minor.....Subt.	2 33	—

Explanatory Notes.

The tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon are adapted to eight parallels of latitude, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence are suited to all the United States and Territories. The column of "Sun on the Meridian" is for general use through the whole United States.

The table of Moon's Place points out the Sign of the Zodiac, or the Constellation of Stars, where the Moon may be found at 7 P.M., N. York time.

The table of the 7 Stars, or Pleiades, showing the time when they are on the Meridian, is designed to facilitate the computation of the rising, setting, and meridian passage, of the brightest fixed stars, by using the numbers opposite the same, in the Star Table. This part of the Almanac, it is hoped, will be interesting, particularly to children, who, with no farther knowledge of Arithmetic than Addition and Subtraction, may readily foretell the rising and setting of a star.

The Sun's Declination, though inserted, is of little use; navigators look for it in the Nautical Almanac, in which it is given for mean and apparent noon, with the hourly variations.

Directions for keeping true Time.—The column of Sun on the Meridian shows the minutes and seconds, before or after 12 o'clock, that the Sun is on the Meridian. The Sun is seldom on the Meridian at 12 o'clock; indeed, this is the case only on four days during the year, namely: April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. Consequently, when the Sun is on the Meridian, or when its shadow strikes the well-

made noon-mark, the clock must be set as many minutes and seconds before or after 12, as the Almanac shows.

The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon, is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the almanacs, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian-line.

To make a Meridian Line.—Ascertain when the North Star will be on the Meridian, by reference to the Star Table; and at that time range two cords (suspended 4 or 5 feet apart, with weights attached to the end) with said star, and a meridian-line is made.

To make a Noon-Mark.—About noon, when the Sun (the centre) crosses the Meridian-line, let another person make the mark in some firm place, where the shadow of the sun is cast by a perpendicular object. Then set the clock as above directed, and it will be exactly right.

SATURDAY will be visible in the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

ECLIPSE.—The Moon will eclipse the planet Jupiter, February 27; visible in all the United States, and from 13° north latitude to the north pole. In the United States, east of the Mississippi river, the planet will disappear about 1 hour 30 minutes in the morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Phase, Portland.				Boston.				N. York.				Phila'da.				Wash'n.				Raleigh.				Charles'n.				N. Orle's.				Calendar for																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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	mo	6	

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Britain united, 1801. Wayne b. 1745.
 Mars brightest. Circumstances. Ireland &
 Mars on merid. 10 29 E. Bat. Trenton, 1777
 Venus in Scorpio. Bat. Princeton, 1777.
 Saturn in Pisces. [trovayed, 1781.
 Jupiter on merid. 4 38 M. Richmond &
 Epiphany. Venus in Descending Node.
 Saturn on merid. 5 3 E. Galileo died 1642.
 Jupiter stationary. Bat. N. Orleans, 1815.
 Mars on merid. 9 54 E. Penny Postage.
 Mars in Taurus 19 deg. [Britain, 1840.
 Moon low, Apogee. Dr. Dwight d. 1817.
 Venus conj. moon; Uranus quad. Sun.
 Venus in Sagitta. High tides. Hilary bp.
 Jupiter on merid. 4 3 M. Muckenzie d. 1831
 Jupiter in Leo. Maltre born, 1692.
 Mars on merid. 9 25 E. Bat. Trenton, 1777.
 Mars Dec. 25 deg. 13 m. N. Franklin b. '06.
 Saturn conj. moon. Bat. Compens, 1781.
 Saturn in Pisces. James Watt d'n 1786.
 Sun enters Aquarius. Independence act'd
 Venus in Sagitta. Low tides. [1783.
 Mercury 18 deg. 32 min. E. of Sun.
 Mars stationary. Gov. Ed. Rutledge d. 1800.
 Mars on merid. 8 50 E. C. J. Fox b. 1749.
 Moon high. Robert Burns born, 1759.
 Mercury visible, sets 6 34. Jenner d. 1823
 Septuagesima. Burr's conspiracy, 1807.
 Mercury stationary. Peter the G d. '75.
 Mars in Taurus. Swedenborg born 1689.
 Jupiter on merid. 9 54 E. Bat. Trenton, 1777.
 Mars on merid. 8 54 E. Orreolo d. 1833.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Last Quarter.				Full Moon.				Sun's Merid.				Moon's Merid.				Calendar for				
		h.	m.	s.	sec.	h.	m.	s.	sec.	h.	m.	s.	sec.	h.	m.	s.	sec.	h.	m.	s.	sec.	
1	Mon	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
2	Tu	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
3	We	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
4	Th	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
5	Fr	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
6	Sa	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
7	Su	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
8	Mon	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
9	Tu	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
10	We	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
11	Th	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
12	Fr	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
13	Sa	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
14	Su	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
15	Mon	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
16	Tu	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
17	We	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
18	Th	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
19	Fr	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
20	Sa	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
21	Su	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
22	Mon	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
23	Tu	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
24	We	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
25	Th	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
26	Fr	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
27	Sa	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
28	Su	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
29	Mon	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
30	Tu	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7
31	We	12	34	11	54	1	3	56	11	3	53	5	41	3	37	10	39	3	32	17	23	7

Abolition, H. w., high water; sun merid., sun in meridian; moon merid., moon in do.; 7 s't merid., 7 stars in do.; h. m., hour, minutes; m., minutes; s., seconds; d. m., degrees, minutes; m., morning; e., evening; sun's dec., sun's declination &c.

Day of Week.		Moon's Phase.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charleston.		N. Orleans.		Calendar for	
		Last New Moon.	D.	H. to morn.	H. to even.	H. to morn.	H. to even.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	Sun. morn.	
1	Fr	11 59		2 18	5 18	10 40	13 55	17 3	3 56	6 51											
2	Sa	0 21	0 42	3 1	6 1	11 21	14 10	16 28	6 13	4 69	6 51										
3	Su	1 6	1 23	3 42	6 42	14 9	16 18	16 28	6 13	4 69	6 51										
4	Mo	4 6	4 20	6 12	9 12	18 18	20 31	20 43	7 6	6 39	6 51										
5	Tu	2 31	2 59	6 18	8 18	18 18	20 31	20 43	7 6	6 39	6 51										
6	We	3 30	4 7	6 26	9 26	2 36	24 13	25 34	7 62	6 38	6 51										
7	Th	4 43	5 20	7 39	10 39	3 39	24 17	25 16	8 39	6 28	6 51										
8	Fr	6 00	6 37	8 56	11 56	4 56	24 19	24 56	9 27	6 24	6 51										
9	Sa	7 12	7 39	9 58	0 31	5 58	14 31	24 17	10 16	6 20	6 51										
10	Su	8 24	8 51	11 10	1 30	6 43	14 33	24 17	11 9	6 18	6 51										
11	Mo	8 41	9 41	11 42	2 42	7 57	14 31	23 58	11 49	6 16	6 51										
12	Tu	9 22	9 38	11 57	3 41	8 37	14 31	23 58	12 30	6 15	6 51										
13	We	9 57	10 12	0 16	3 16	8 31	14 30	23 58	1 20	6 4	6 51										
14	Th	10 28	10 43	0 47	3 47	9 1	14 28	23 57	2 6	6 0	6 51										
15	Fr	10 59	11 16	1 18	4 18	9 34	14 26	23 57	3 51	6 52	6 51										
16	Sa	11 33	11 48	1 51	4 51	10 1	14 25	23 56	3 38	6 52	6 51										
17	Su	0 6	0 6	2 25	5 25	10 21	14 24	23 55	3 26	6 48	6 51										
18	Mo	0 23	0 43	3 2	6 2	11 21	14 21	23 54	3 15	6 48	6 51										
19	Tu	1 2	1 22	3 41	6 41	12 1	14 19	23 53	3 4	6 37	6 51										
20	We	1 44	1 9	4 28	7 28	1 28	14 10	23 51	4 7	6 37	6 51										
21	Th	2 36	3 10	5 28	8 28	2 38	13 53	23 50	5 3	6 33	6 51										
22	Fr	3 11	3 36	6 50	9 50	3 40	13 46	23 49	6 8	6 33	6 51										
23	Sa	6 12	6 56	9 52	12 52	4 58	13 42	23 48	6 15	6 33	6 51										
24	Su	6 39	7 16	8 58	11 58	5 24	13 42	23 48	6 22	6 33	6 51										
25	Mo	7 46	8 15	10 34	1 6	6 34	13 18	9 11 59	6 15	6 15	6 51										
26	Tu	8 41	9 5	11 24	2 4	7 24	13 8	8 39	5 13	6 13	6 51										
27	We	9 38	9 52		2 47	8 11	12 57	8 17	5 4	6 9	6 51										
28	Th	10 13	10 35		3 32	8 54	12 46	7 54	1 46	5 6	6 51										
PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.																					
[defeated at Brienne, 144.																					
Mars Dec. 26 deg. 3 min. N. <i>Naycon</i>																					
Mars in Taurus. <i>Cundenas. Pur-jan</i>																					
Jupiter on merid. 9 40 M. <i>Gen. Ligon b</i>																					
Venus in Capricorn. <i>John O'Keefe died.</i>																					
Saturn in Pisces. <i>St. Robert's 1807.</i>																					
Mars on merid. 9 40 M. <i>Gen. Ligon b</i>																					
Mercury near the Sun. <i>Mythra beh'd.</i>																					
Moon low, Apogee. <i>Eng'd. repub. 1849.</i>																					
Jupiter on merid. 2 15 M. <i>J. taken, 1674.</i>																					
Mars Sunday. <i>Venus married, 1848.</i>																					
Venus conj. moon. <i>Dec. 13. Clinton 1820.</i>																					
Jupiter in Leo. <i>High Feb. Lady J. Gray</i>																					
Ash Wednesday. <i>High begins. [beh'd 1864]</i>																					
Venus in Capricorn. <i>St. Valentine's day.</i>																					
Saturn n. moon. <i>de Briv. f'm Rome '88</i>																					
Uranus conj. <i>Michx's de Helanchon b. 1497.</i>																					
St. in Sun. <i>Lea. Michx's de Helanchon b. 1663.</i>																					
St. enter Pisces. <i>Lucifer died, 1840.</i>																					
Mercury solitary. <i>Copernicus b. 1473.</i>																					
Mars on merid. 7 23 E. <i>Voltaire b. 1744.</i>																					
Mars conj. moon. <i>[Hof's test 1810.</i>																					
Moon high 6 50 E. <i>Gen. Ligon b. 1781.</i>																					
Jupiter in Aquarius. <i>Robt. Fenton d. 1815.</i>																					
Mars in Taurus. <i>Bat. of Warsaw, 1831.</i>																					
Mer. conj. moon. Mercury visible A.M.																					
J. in Pisces. <i>Elias Hicks died, 1830.</i>																					
Mars in Taurus. <i>Feb. 22. Prince of Wales</i>																					
burst, 1844. <i>Feb. 23, J. Q. Adams d. 1846.</i>																					
Feb. 26, <i>Lamarine proclaims France a</i>																					
repub. '48. <i>Feb. 25, Chan. Livingston d. 13</i>																					

		Moon's Phas.		Portland		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n		N. Orleans.		Calendar for		
		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		PORTLAND,		
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Me., N. H., Ver-		
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		mont, Rochester		
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		S. C., Ga., Fla.,		
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wis., Toronto,		
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		U. C., & Oregon.		
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.				
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.				
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.				
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.				
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.				
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.				
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.				
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.				
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.				
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.				
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.				
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.				
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.				
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.				
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.				
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.				
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.				
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.				
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.				
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.				
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.		Sun.				
		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.		Mon.				
		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.		Tue.				
		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.		Wed.				
		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.		Thurs.				
		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.		Fri.				
		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.		Sat.				
		Sun.		Sun.		Sun																

5th Month.]

MAY, 1850.

[31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase. Portland.										Boston.		N. York.		Phila'da.		H ash n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Orle's.		Calendar for					
		Last Qr.		D.		4		6		8		mo		6		2		5		3		5		2		4		mo			
1	W	New Moon	18	11	6	28	ev.	6	25	ev.	6	13	ev.	6	9	ev.	6	53	ev.	6	51	ev.	6	25	ev.	4	46	mo	ME., N.H., Ver.		
2	Th	First Qr.	25	7	27	ev.	7	24	ev.	7	13	ev.	7	8	ev.	6	54	ev.	6	54	ev.	6	49	ev.	6	9	ev.	4	46	mo	meat, Rochester.
3	F	Full Moon	25	7	27	ev.	7	24	ev.	7	13	ev.	7	8	ev.	6	53	ev.	6	53	ev.	6	48	ev.	6	9	ev.	4	46	mo	N.Y., Gr'n Bay
4	Sa																													Wash., Toronto	
5	Su																													U.C., & Oregon	
PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.																															
[Wellington b'69. Hamt. Rowan rec. '94. Moon low. May day. Addison b. 1672. Mercury conj. Venus. Moon Apogee. Venus 4 deg. mo. 7 Stars. Marchisetti b. 1699. Jupiter in Leo. Siege of Ft. Brown, 1846. Moon's age 23 days. Napoleon died, 1821. Mars in Gemini. [The Columbiad, 1792. Jupiter in meri. 7 58 ev. Cap. Gray disco. Venus in Taurus. Bat. Palo Alto, 1846. Saturn conj. moon. Bank suspension, 1837. Jupiter stationary. Ticonderoga surr. '76. Venus in Hyades. H. tidos. Ld. Char. d'78. Venus conj. moon. Ld. Ashburton d. 1848. Mars in Aphelion. [Well 10 to penitent. '44. Moon in Perigee. Gratton d. 1820. O'Connell d'40. Moon high. Cuvier d. 32. O'Connell d'40. Mercury 22 deg. E. of Sun. Mars conj. moon. Mars in Cancer. J. of d'39. T. Tremor b. 162. Jupiter in Leo. L. tides. Ger. port. mel. 148. Jupiter conj. moon. Venus disc'd. 1848. Venus in Taurus. La Fayette d. 1834. Co. Sun enters Gemini. Pope b. 1684. '98. Mercury conj. Venus. Irish revolt begun. Mercury visible; sets 9 ev. [oria b. 19. Mars in Cancer. Rondolph d. 1833. Venus in Taurus. [Collected. Dublin. '48. Jupiter in Leo. Cal'dan d. 1864. Mitchell Bat. Outward. 1798. Wm. Pitt born, 1759. Moon low. T. Moore b'80. [Leggett d'39. Mercury stationary. Putnam d'90. Wm. Moon in Apogee. Peace with Mexico, '48. Jupiter in Leo. Wm. Baxter died, 1723.]																															

3d Spring Month.]

MAY, 1850.

[Begins on Wednesday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Mass., N. York City, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.			Calendar for N. York City, north part of N. Jersey, Penna., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa.			Calendar for PHILADEL., N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.			Calendar for WASHING- TON, Mary'land Del's, Virginia, Kentucky, &c., p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missour.			Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.			Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.			Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.					
	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon	Sun	Sun	Mon
1	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.
2	4 56 7	0 11 48		4 56 6	5 57 11	4 49	5 06 54	11 42	5 2 6	5 62 11	39	5 8	6 46 11	39	5 13	6 42 11	25	5 17	6 37 11	18				
3	4 54 7	1 morn.		4 56 6	5 57 morn.		4 59 55	5 54 11	5 1 6	5 53			6 7 6	47 morn.	5 12	6 43	6 42	5 16	6 54	morn.				
4	4 53 7	2 0 30		4 56 6	0 26		4 58 5	5 56 4	5 3	5 0 54	0 32		5 6 5	48	5 11	6 43	0 49	5 16	6 53	0 49				
5	4 52 7	3 0 30		4 57 4	0 1		4 55 5	5 57 4	4	4 58 5	5 57 4		5 6 5	48	5 10	6 43	0 49	5 16	6 53	0 49				
6	4 51 7	4 0 30		4 54 7	0 4		4 55 5	5 58 1	39	4 58 5	5 56 1	38	5 6	45 0	1 35	5 9	6 45	1 38	5 14	6 54	0 39			
7	4 49 7	5 0 15		4 53 7	1 2 13		4 54 5	5 59 3	9 13	4 57 6	5 57 5	2 11	5 3	6 51	2 7	5 8	6 45	2 3	5 13	6 50	2 0			
8	4 48 7	6 0 15		4 52 7	2 9 44		4 53 7	0 9 43	4 43	4 55 6	5 58 5	5 43	5 2	6 52	2 40	5 7	6 46	2 38	5 12	6 51	2 26			
9	4 47 7	7 0 15		4 51 7	3 3 15		4 52 7	1 3 15	4 44	4 54 6	5 59 3	3 15	5 1	6 53	3 14	5 6	6 47	3 13	5 13	6 52	2 32			
10	4 46 7	8 0 15		4 49 7	4 3 46		4 51 7	2 3 46	4 45	4 53 7	0 3 46		5 0	6 53	3 47	5 6	6 47	3 43	5 11	6 53	2 38			
11	4 44 7	9 0 15		4 48 7	5 3 46		4 49 7	3 3 46	4 43	4 51 7	1 3 46		4 59	6 53	4 51	5 6	6 47	4 43	5 10	6 53	2 38			
12	4 43 7	10 0 15		4 47 7	6 3 46		4 49 7	4 3 46	4 43	4 51 7	2 3 46		4 58	6 53	5 49	5 6	6 49	5 43	5 9	6 54	2 38			
13	4 43 7	11 0 30		4 46 7	7 3 58		4 45 7	5 3 56	4 40	4 50 7	2 7 54		4 57	6 56	7 48	5 3	6 49	7 43	5 9	6 54	2 37			
14	4 41 7	12 0 15		4 45 7	8 9 6		4 47 7	6 9 4	4 40	4 49 7	3 9 2		4 56	6 57	8 45	5 2	6 50	8 49	5 8	6 45	2 42			
15	4 40 7	13 10 14		4 44 7	9 10 10		4 46 7	7 10 8	4 40	4 49 7	4 10 5		4 55	6 58	9 55	5 2	6 51	9 51	5 7	6 46	2 44			
16	4 39 7	14 11 13		4 43 7	10 11 8		4 45 7	7 11 6	4 40	4 48 7	5 11 4		4 55	6 58	10 57	5 1	6 51	10 50	5 6	6 47	2 43			
17	4 37 7	15 morn.		4 42 7	11 13 0		4 43 7	8 15 59	4 40	4 46 7	6 12 40		4 54	6 59	12 0	5 0	6 52	12 0	5 5	6 48	2 42			
18	4 36 7	16 morn.		4 41 7	12 morn.		4 42 7	9 morn.	4 40	4 45 7	7 morn.		4 54	6 59	13 0	5 0	6 53	morn.	5 5	6 47	morn.			
19	4 35 7	17 0 49		4 40 7	13 0 45		4 42 7	10 4	4 40	4 45 7	8 0 42		4 53 7	0 0 37	4 49	6 54	0 32	5 3	6 48	0 27				
20	4 35 7	18 1 27		4 39 7	14 1 24		4 41 7	11 1 23	4 40	4 44 7	9 1 23		4 52 7	1 1 18	4 48	6 54	1 15	5 3	6 48	1 11				
21	4 34 7	19 1		4 39 7	15 1		4 40 7	12 1 59	4 40	4 43 7	10 1 58		4 52 7	1 1 56	4 48	6 54	1 54	5 3	6 49	1 52				
22	4 33 7	20 9 32		4 38 7	16 2 32		4 40 7	13 2 32	4 40	4 43 7	11 2 31		4 51 7	2 2 30	4 47	6 55	2 30	5 3	6 49	2 29				
23	4 32 7	21 3		4 37 7	17 3		4 39 7	14 3	4 40	4 42 7	12 3		4 50 7	3 3	4 46	6 55	3 27	5 3	6 49	3 26				
24	4 31 7	22 3 35		4 36 7	18 3 35		4 38 7	15 3 35	4 40	4 41 7	13 3 36		4 50 7	4 3 38	4 46	6 57	3 41	5 2	6 51	3 43				
25	4 31 7	23 3 35		4 36 7	19 3		4 37 7	16 3	4 40	4 41 7	14 3		4 50 7	5 4 14	4 46	6 57	4 17	5 2	6 51	4 21				
26	4 30 7	24 3 15		4 35 7	20 3 15		4 37 7	17 3 15	4 40	4 40 7	15 3 15		4 49 7	6 3 15	4 45	6 58	4 15	5 1	6 52	4 19				
27	4 29 7	25 7 59		4 34 7	20 7 55		4 36 7	17 7 53	4 40	4 39 7	16 7 41		4 48 7	7 4 44	4 45	6 59	7 38	5 1	6 53	7 31				
28	4 29 7	26 8 53		4 34 7	21 8 49		4 36 7	18 8 47	4 40	4 39 7	17 8 34		4 48 7	7 8 37	4 44 7	0 8 30		5 1	6 53	8 53				
29	4 28 7	27 9 51		4 33 7	22 9 47		4 35 7	19 9 45	4 40	4 38 7	18 9 31		4 47 7	8 9 30	4 43 7	9 22		5 1	6 54	9 22				
30	4 27 7	28 10 25		4 32 7	23 10 23		4 34 7	20 10 21	4 40	4 38 7	19 10 19		4 47 7	9 10 11	4 34 7	1 10 6	5 0	6 0	6 54	9 53				
31	4 27 7	28 11 8		4 32 7	23 11 4		4 33 7	20 11 3	4 40	4 37 7	19 11 3		4 46 7	9 10 63	4 33 7	1 10 47	5 0	6 0	6 55	10 41				
32	4 26 7	29 11 44		4 31 7	24 11 40		4 33 7	21 11 39	4 40	4 37 7	18 11 37		4 46 7	9 11 63	4 33 7	1 11 26	4 59	6 55	11 29					

May 3, S. Athanasia. May 8, Gen. Sarah d. 1832. May 9, Bat. Resaca de la Palma, 1846. May 16, National Assembly of France convened, 1848. May 17, Talleyrand died, 1838. May 29, Bat. Wexford, 1798. May 30, Mackintosh died, 1792.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1850.

[30 Days

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun's P ^h as.		Portland.		Boston.		N. York.		Phila ^d a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charles'n.		N. Orleans.		Calendar for						
		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		PORTLAND.						
		Last Quar.	3	11	5	11	8	ev.	10	50	ev.	10	46	ev.	10	38	ev.	10	31	ev.	10	26	ev.	10	19	
		First Quar.	7	23	9	23	9	36	ev.	5	36	ev.	5	32	ev.	5	19	ev.	5	12	ev.	5	6	ev.	5	
		Full Moon	14	29	16	30	16	53	ev.	12	53	ev.	12	49	ev.	12	36	ev.	12	29	ev.	12	22	ev.	12	
		New Moon	21	6	23	7	23	9	36	ev.	19	36	ev.	19	32	ev.	19	25	ev.	19	18	ev.	19	11	ev.	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	Sa	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	
2	Su	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	
3	Mo	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	
4	Tu	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	
5	We	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	
6	Th	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	
7	Fr	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	
8	Sa	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	
9	Su	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	
10	Mo	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	
11	Tu	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	
12	We	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	
13	Th	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	
14	Fr	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
15	Sa	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
16	Su	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
17	Mo	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
18	Tu	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5
19	We	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
20	Th	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
21	Fr	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8
22	Sa	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9
23	Su	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
24	Mo	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11
25	Tu	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12
26	We	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
27	Th	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
28	Fr	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
29	Sa	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
30	Su	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5
31	Mo	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.												Sun	Sun	Mon			
												ris	sets	rise.			
Tobol, (thief, 1789. Boston port shut, 74.															h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813. France															4	18	7
Jupiter conj. Mars. Venus Perihelion.															4	18	37
Mars in Leo. Ld. G. Gordon's mob, 1780.															4	17	38
Jupiter quad. Sun. Ld. E. Fitzgerald's '98.															4	17	39
Irish Independence meeting, N. Y. Tab '48.															4	17	40
Venus in Gemini. Patrick Henry d. 1799.															4	16	41
English Reform bill, '32. R. Bruce d. 1399.															4	16	41
High tide in Aphelion. 1812. 1813.															4	16	42
High tides. [Communicated, 1839.]															4	16	42
Mercury in Inf. conj. Sun. Napoleon ex-															4	16	43
M. a high. Venus conj. m'n. D. Stearns d. '28.															4	15	43
Venus in Gemini. Bat. Hattynakhine, '98.															4	15	44
Mars conj. moon. Gen. Wm. Scott b. 1798.															4	15	44
Mars in Leo. Moon E. conj. Venus.															4	15	45
Jupiter conj. m'n. Venus in Eng. '42.															4	15	45
Venus 5 dg. S. of Pollax. [Wesley b. 1703.															4	15	46
Moon's age 7 ds. Bat. Bunker Hill, '75. J.															4	15	46
Bat. Waterloo, 1815. War with G. Brit. 12.															4	15	47
Jupiter in Leo. Magna Charta, 1216. '63.															4	15	47
Jupiter Dec. 5 dg. 11 asc. N. Wolfe's '91.															4	15	47
Sun 21 dg. 10 asc. in Eng. '42.															4	15	48
Longest day. Pius IX. elected pope, 1846.															4	15	48
Mars in Leo. [d. 1803. Cavanagh dict. '48.															4	15	48
Moon low. St. John bapt. Mat. Thornton															4	15	48
Jup. in Leo. H. daps. Bannockburn, 1324.															4	15	48
M'n in Apogee. Inver. at Paris qu'd's, '44.															4	17	48
Venus in nebula of Cancer. J. Smith's '44.															4	17	48
Saturn in Pisces. Jas. Madison died, 1836.															4	18	48
Mars in Leo. Mercury visible in morn.															4	18	48
Moon's age 20 days. Argyle behead, 1685.															4	19	48

1st Summer Month.

JUNE, 1850.

[Begins on Saturday.

Calendar for BOSTON, Mass., Rhode Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Pennsylv. sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	Calendar for PHILADELPHIA, Pa., pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, Tenn., Mary'nd Dist. of Columbia, Kentu'ky, Mo., Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Alabama, Arkansas, and New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, N. P.'t Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif'a.	Calendar for N. OLEANS, Florida, middle and south part of Louisiana and Texas; Austin.
Day of the Month.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris'a's sets rises.
1	h.m. h.m. h. m.	h.m. h.m. h. m.	h.m. h.m. h. m.	h.m. h.m. h. m.	h.m. h.m. h. m.	h.m. h.m. h. m.
1	4 35 7 30 morn	4 31 7 31 rises	4 33 7 31 rises	4 36 7 19 morn	4 46 7 17 morn	4 52 7 3 rises
2	4 25 7 30 0 16	4 30 7 35 0 14	4 35 7 32 0 13	4 36 7 19 0 11	4 45 7 10 0 11	4 52 7 3 0 3
3	4 26 7 31 0 46	4 30 7 36 0 44	4 32 7 33 0 44	4 36 7 20 0 43	4 45 7 11 0 40	4 57 4 0 37
4	4 24 7 31 1 16	4 30 7 36 1 14	4 32 7 24 1 14	4 36 7 21 1 13	4 45 7 11 1 13	4 57 4 1 11
5	4 24 7 33 1 45	4 29 7 37 1 45	4 32 7 25 1 45	4 36 7 21 1 45	4 45 7 12 1 45	4 57 5 1 45
6	4 24 7 33 3 16	4 29 7 38 2 16	4 31 7 25 3 16	4 36 7 22 3 17	4 44 7 13 3 18	4 57 5 2 30
7	4 23 7 34 5 47	4 29 7 38 4 49	4 31 7 26 5 40	4 34 7 23 5 51	4 44 7 13 5 54	4 57 5 3 57
8	4 23 7 35 8 23	4 29 7 39 7 25	4 31 7 27 8 11	4 34 7 24 8 15	4 43 7 14 8 15	4 57 5 4 26
9	4 23 7 35 8 36	4 28 7 39 sets	4 30 7 28 sets	4 34 7 24 sets	4 43 7 15 sets	4 57 7 sets
10	4 23 7 36 9 3	4 28 7 31 8 67	4 30 7 28 8 55	4 34 7 25 8 53	4 43 7 15 8 45	4 57 8 8 38
11	4 23 7 37 9 56	4 28 7 31 9 54	4 30 7 29 9 52	4 34 7 25 9 50	4 43 7 16 9 43	4 57 8 9 37
12	4 23 7 37 10 47	4 28 7 32 10 43	4 30 7 30 10 43	4 34 7 26 10 40	4 43 7 16 10 40	4 57 8 10 39
13	4 22 7 38 11 18	4 28 7 33 11 26	4 30 7 31 11 24	4 34 7 26 11 19	4 43 7 16 11 19	4 57 8 11 14
14	4 22 7 38 11 50	4 28 7 33 11 57	4 30 7 31 11 52	4 34 7 27 11 58	4 43 7 17 11 58	4 57 8 12 11
15	4 22 7 38 0 9	4 28 7 33 0 1	4 30 7 30 morn	4 34 27 morn	4 43 17 morn	4 57 9 morn
16	4 22 7 39 0 36	4 28 7 33 0 35	4 30 7 31 0 35	4 34 27 0 34	4 43 18 0 33	4 57 10 0 32
17	4 22 7 39 1 7	4 28 7 33 1 7	4 30 7 31 1 7	4 34 27 1 7	4 43 18 1 7	4 57 10 1 8
18	4 22 7 39 1 36	4 28 7 34 1 37	4 30 7 31 1 38	4 34 28 1 39	4 43 18 1 40	4 57 10 1 42
19	4 22 7 40 2 0	4 28 7 34 2 13	4 31 7 32 2 14	4 34 7 38 2 15	4 43 18 2 18	4 57 11 2 21
20	4 22 7 40 2 39	4 28 7 34 2 42	4 31 7 32 2 43	4 34 7 38 2 45	4 43 18 2 45	4 57 11 3 53
21	4 22 7 40 3 18	4 28 7 34 3 21	4 31 7 32 3 20	4 36 7 28 3 22	4 44 19 3 28	4 57 11 3 53
22	4 22 7 40 4 00	4 29 7 34 rises	4 31 7 32 rises	4 36 7 29 rises	4 44 19 rises	4 57 11 rises
23	4 22 7 40 4 39	4 29 7 35 7 34	4 32 7 33 7 32	4 36 7 29 7 30	4 44 19 7 32	4 57 11 7 15
24	4 22 7 41 5 20	4 29 7 35 8 21	4 32 7 33 8 19	4 36 7 29 8 16	4 44 20 8 16	4 57 11 8 16
25	4 24 7 41 9 7	4 30 7 35 9 3	4 32 7 33 9 1	4 36 7 29 8 59	4 44 20 8 52	4 57 12 8 46
26	4 25 7 41 9 44	4 30 7 35 9 41	4 32 7 33 9 39	4 36 7 29 9 37	4 46 7 8 39	4 57 12 9 26
27	4 25 7 40 10 23	4 30 7 35 10 47	4 32 7 33 10 45	4 37 7 29 10 45	4 46 7 20 10 42	4 57 12 10 26
28	4 25 7 40 10 56	4 30 7 35 11 17	4 32 7 33 11 15	4 37 7 29 11 15	4 46 7 20 11 15	4 57 12 11 11

June 1, N. Y. Constitutional Conv'n met, 1846. June 6, Jeremy Bentham d. 1839; *Bat. of Antrim*, 1798; *Bat. Burlington Heights*, 1813. June 7, *Whig Nat. Convention met Independent Hall*, '48. June 8, *Whigs nom. T. Taylor*, '48; *Paine d.* 1800; *Charters in Canada*, 1839. June 13, *Luther excommunicated*, 1890. June 15, *Dr. Doyle d.* 1834; *Polk d.* 1849; *Washington in the room in chief*, '76. June 18, *Cobbett d.* 1835. June 26, *Sleyce d.* '36. June 29, *Boston tea tax (5 cts.) laid on in Eng.* '67.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Moon's Phas., Period and Dist.												Phenomena, Calendar, &c.																											
		Last Qu.			First Qu.			Full Moon			Last Qu.			High water at N. York.			High water at Phila.			Sun's meri.			Sun's Moon's meri.			7 St's meri.															
		h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.										
1	Th	3	20	2	48	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6										
2	Fr	3	17	3	54	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6										
3	Sa	4	30	5	7	7	9	10	13	2	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6									
4	Su	6	42	6	28	8	41	11	14	4	41	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6									
5	Mo	7	07	8	28	10	44	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46										
6	Tu	8	52	9	16	11	35	2	11	7	35	2	11	7	35	2	11	7	35	2	11	7	35	2	11	7	35	2	11	7	35										
7	We	9	41	10	6	0	0	3	8	25	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6										
8	Th	10	30	10	58	0	49	3	34	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15										
9	Fr	11	18	11	38	1	34	3	34	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15	3	4	9	11	6	15										
10	Sa	12	00	12	18	2	17	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12										
11	Su	1	1	1	3	3	6	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16	4	46	1	16										
12	Mo	1	51	2	16	4	34	7	34	0	4	14	13	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6											
13	Tu	2	41	3	9	5	28	8	28	1	3	4	14	13	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6										
14	We	3	46	4	3	6	42	9	42	2	4	14	13	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6											
15	Th	4	51	5	10	7	10	5	26	3	5	37	9	13	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6											
16	Fr	5	56	6	15	8	19	6	31	4	6	42	10	14	7	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6											
17	Sa	6	01	7	20	9	24	7	36	5	7	47	11	15	8	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6											
18	Su	7	06	8	25	10	29	8	47	6	8	58	12	16	9	15	10	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12											
19	Mo	8	11	9	30	11	34	9	50	7	9	69	1	17	11	11	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12												
20	Tu	9	16	10	35	12	39	10	54	8	10	78	2	18	12	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12											
21	We	10	21	11	40	1	44	11	59	9	11	87	3	19	13	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12										
22	Th	11	26	12	45	2	49	12	64	10	12	96	4	20	14	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12									
23	Fr	12	31	1	50	3	54	1	69	11	13	105	5	21	15	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12								
24	Sa	1	36	2	5	4	59	2	78	12	14	112	6	22	16	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12							
25	Su	2	41	3	10	5	6	3	87	1	15	119	7	23	17	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12						
26	Mo	3	46	4	15	6	11	4	96	2	16	126	8	24	18	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12					
27	Tu	4	51	5	20	7	16	5	105	3	17	135	9	25	19	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12				
28	We	5	56	6	25	8	21	6	114	4	18	150	10	26	20	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12			
29	Th	6	01	7	30	9	26	7	123	5	19	165	11	27	21	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12		
30	Fr	7	06	8	35	10	31	8	132	6	20	180	12	28	22	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	
31	Sa	8	11	9	40	11	36	9	141	7	21	195	13	29	23	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	9	12	3	6	13	9	12	3	6	13	9	12

Last Summer Month.]

AUGUST, 1850.

[Begins on Thursday.

Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., Rhode Island, Connecticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; Iowa. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for PHILADELPHIA, Pa., New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. p., Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for RICHMOND, Va., Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for CHARLOTTE, N. C., Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif. Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Calendar for NEW ORLEANS, La., middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.	
Day of the Month.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.	
1	4 52 7 20 11 63	4 56 7 16 11 56	4 58 7 14 11 57	4 6 7 11 11 59	4 7 7 6 10 58	4 13 6 6 10 58	4 16 6 5 10 57
2	4 53 7 18 20 11	4 57 7 14 10 56	4 59 7 13 10 57	4 7 17 10 10 59	4 8 7 4 0 3	4 14 6 58 0 7	4 19 6 52 0 13
3	4 54 7 17 0 33	4 58 7 13 0 36	4 59 7 12 0 38	4 8 27 9 0 40	4 8 7 3 0 46	4 15 6 57 0 51	4 20 6 52 0 47
4	4 55 7 16 1 08	4 59 7 12 1 24	4 5 07 11 1 36	4 8 27 8 1 38	4 8 7 2 1 38	4 16 6 56 1 41	4 20 6 51 1 48
5	4 56 7 15 1 55	4 59 7 11 2 19	4 5 07 10 2 24	4 8 27 7 2 31	4 8 6 55 2 31	4 16 6 55 2 35	4 20 6 50 2 50
6	4 57 7 14 3 3	4 5 07 10 3 9	4 5 07 9 3 25	4 8 27 6 3 28	4 8 11 7 0 3 35	4 17 6 54 3 42	4 21 6 49 3 49
7	4 58 7 12 4 55	4 5 27 9 5 5	4 5 37 8 5 5	4 8 27 5 5 5	4 12 6 59 5 5	4 17 6 53 5 5	4 22 6 48 5 5
8	4 59 7 11 7 56	4 5 37 7 7 53	4 5 47 7 7 52	4 8 27 4 7 50	4 12 6 57 7 46	4 18 6 52 7 49	4 23 6 48 7 58
9	4 59 7 10 8 33	4 5 47 6 8 31	4 5 57 6 8 30	4 8 27 3 8 30	4 13 6 56 8 27	4 19 6 51 8 26	4 23 6 47 8 32
10	4 59 7 9 8 8	4 5 57 6 9 8 8	4 5 57 4 9 7	4 8 27 1 9 7	4 14 6 55 9 6	4 19 6 50 9 6	4 24 6 46 9 4
11	4 57 7 9 40	4 5 57 4 40	4 5 57 7 9 41	4 8 27 9 41	4 15 6 54 9 23	4 20 6 49 9 23	4 24 6 45 9 23
12	4 58 7 10 19	4 5 77 3 10 14	4 5 87 2 10 14	4 10 6 58 10 16	4 16 6 53 10 18	4 21 6 48 10 20	4 25 6 44 10 23
13	4 57 4 10 43	4 5 87 1 10 46	4 5 97 0 10 46	4 11 6 56 10 45	4 17 6 52 10 52	4 22 6 47 10 55	4 26 6 43 10 56
14	4 57 3 11 18	4 5 97 0 11 21	4 5 10 6 59 11 22	4 12 6 55 11 24	4 18 6 51 11 29	4 23 6 46 11 24	4 26 6 42 11 39
15	4 57 1 11 55	4 5 10 6 58 11 58	4 5 11 6 58 12 0	4 13 6 54 12 0	4 18 6 49 12 0	4 23 6 45 12 0	4 27 6 41 12 0
16	4 57 0 12 0	4 5 11 6 57 12 0	4 5 12 6 56 12 0	4 14 6 53 0 2	4 19 6 48 0 2	4 24 6 44 0 14	4 27 6 40 0 50
17	4 56 0 3 34	4 5 11 6 56 1 35	4 5 12 6 55 1 35	4 14 6 52 0 9	4 19 6 47 0 9	4 24 6 43 0 20	4 27 6 39 0 56
18	4 56 0 5 57	4 5 12 6 54 1 23	4 5 14 6 54 1 26	4 15 6 51 1 28	4 20 6 46 1 26	4 25 6 42 1 30	4 27 6 38 1 40
19	4 56 0 8 55	4 5 14 6 53 2 11	4 5 16 6 52 2 13	4 17 6 50 2 16	4 21 6 45 2 23	4 26 6 41 2 20	4 29 6 37 2 37
20	4 56 0 12 54	4 5 15 6 51 3 4	4 5 16 6 51 3 4	4 18 6 48 3 6	4 22 6 43 3 16	4 27 6 40 3 11	4 30 6 36 3 38
21	4 56 0 13 52	4 5 16 6 50 3 8 7	4 5 17 6 49 3 8 9	4 18 6 47 4 1	4 23 6 42 4 8	4 28 6 38 4 3	4 30 6 36 4 19
22	4 56 0 15 51	4 5 17 6 48 4 15	4 5 18 6 48 4 15	4 19 6 45 4 15	4 24 6 41 4 15	4 29 6 37 4 15	4 31 6 34 4 15
23	4 56 0 17 50	4 5 18 6 47 5 2	4 5 19 6 46 5 2	4 20 6 43 5 2	4 25 6 39 5 2	4 30 6 35 5 2	4 31 6 33 5 2
24	4 56 0 19 49	4 5 19 6 45 6 9	4 5 20 6 44 6 9	4 21 6 41 6 9	4 26 6 37 6 9	4 31 6 34 6 9	4 33 6 31 6 9
25	4 56 0 21 48	4 5 19 6 44 8 24	4 5 20 6 44 8 24	4 22 6 41 8 24	4 26 6 37 8 24	4 31 6 34 8 24	4 33 6 31 8 24
26	4 56 0 23 47	4 5 20 6 43 8 51	4 5 21 6 42 8 51	4 23 6 40 8 53	4 27 6 35 8 53	4 32 6 32 8 53	4 33 6 30 8 53
27	4 56 0 25 46	4 5 21 6 41 9 24	4 5 22 6 41 9 25	4 24 6 38 9 23	4 28 6 35 9 26	4 32 6 31 9 28	4 34 6 28 9 28
28	4 56 0 27 45	4 5 22 6 39 9 51	4 5 23 6 39 9 53	4 25 6 37 9 53	4 29 6 34 10 1	4 33 6 30 9 29	4 34 6 27 10 19
29	4 56 0 29 44	4 5 23 6 38 10 18	4 5 24 6 38 10 19	4 26 6 36 10 18	4 30 6 33 10 17	4 34 6 29 10 17	4 35 6 26 10 26
30	4 56 0 31 43	4 5 24 6 36 11 16	4 5 25 6 36 11 18	4 26 6 34 11 20	4 30 6 31 11 27	4 33 6 28 11 33	4 36 6 24 11 39
31	4 56 0 33 42	4 5 25 6 34 12 13	4 5 26 6 34 12 15	4 27 6 32 12 23	4 31 6 30 12 30	4 34 6 26 12 36	4 36 6 24 12 44

9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

[30 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Moon's Phase.	Portland.	Boston.	N. York.	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh.	Charles'n.	N. Orleans.	Calendar for PORTLAND.
		New Moon. 6	0 47 mo	0 44 mo	0 33 mo	0 28 mo	0 20 mo	0 13 mo	0 8 mo	1 28 ev*	Mrs. N.H., Ver-
		First Quar. 13	0 40 mo	0 37 mo	0 35 mo	0 31 mo	0 21 mo	0 13 mo	0 8 mo	1 21 mo	mont, Locust-st.
		Full Moon 31	7 59 mo	7 58 mo	7 44 mo	7 40 mo	7 38 mo	7 35 mo	7 30 mo	6 40 mo	N.Y., Gr'n Bay,
		Last Quar. 38	8 13 ev.	8 9 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 33 ev.	3 53 ev.	Wb., Torontou,
											U.C. & Oregon.
		High water at N. York.	High water at Boston.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.	Sun Moon 7 S.
		morn. even.	morn. even.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.	before north.
1	3a	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
2	3a	0 09 41	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59	0 09 59
3	3a	0 21 6	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13	0 21 13
4	4a	0 42 7	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14	0 42 14
5	4a	0 48 8	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15	0 48 15
6	5a	0 58 9	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16	0 58 16
7	5a	0 38 9	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16	0 38 16
8	5a	0 37 9	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16	0 37 16
9	6a	0 11 10	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17	0 11 17
10	6a	0 10 11	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18	0 10 18
11	6a	0 11 12	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19	0 11 19
12	6a	0 11 13	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20	0 11 20
13	6a	0 11 14	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21	0 11 21
14	6a	0 11 15	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22	0 11 22
15	6a	0 11 16	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23	0 11 23
16	6a	0 11 17	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24	0 11 24
17	6a	0 11 18	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25	0 11 25
18	6a	0 11 19	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26	0 11 26
19	6a	0 11 20	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27	0 11 27
20	6a	0 11 21	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28	0 11 28
21	6a	0 11 22	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29	0 11 29
22	6a	0 11 23	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30	0 11 30
23	6a	0 11 24	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31	0 11 31
24	6a	0 11 25	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32	0 11 32
25	6a	0 11 26	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33	0 11 33
26	6a	0 11 27	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34	0 11 34
27	6a	0 11 28	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35	0 11 35
28	6a	0 11 29	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36	0 11 36
29	6a	0 11 30	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37	0 11 37
30	6a	0 11 31	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38	0 11 38

1st Fall Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Month.	Calendar for BOSTON, Ms., N. Island, Connecticut, and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	Calendar for N. YORK CITY, north part of N. York, Penn., Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois; Iowa.	Calendar for PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, California.	Calendar for WASHINGTON, D.C., Maryland, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, so. p. Indiana & Illinois; Missouri.	Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Calendar for CHARLES'S, S. Carolina, Alabama, Miss., N. p. Louisiana, and Texas; San Diego, Calif.	Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Louisiana, middle & southern part of Louisiana, and Texas & Austin.
	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.	Sun Sun Moon ris's sets rises.
1	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m. h. m.
2	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
3	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
4	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
5	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
6	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
7	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
8	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
9	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
10	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
11	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
12	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
13	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
14	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
15	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
16	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
17	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
18	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
19	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
20	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
21	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
22	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
23	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
24	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
25	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
26	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
27	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
28	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
29	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35
30	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35	5 24 9 35

Sept. 2, Danish fleet seized, 1807. Sept. 3, Bat. Worcester, 1651. Peace of Puris, 1783. Sept. 4, O'Connell's imprisonment terminated, '44. Sept. 6, Malta taken, 1800. Wallston killed, 1832. Sept. 7, Sam. Johnson b. 1793. Sept. 8, Washington evoc. N. Y. 76. Sept. 9, Th. Coke b. 1747; Bat. Eutaw Spr. '11. Sept. 11, Bat. Brandevine, '77; Thomson (poet) b. 1700. Sept. 12, Wolfe and Montcalm d. 1759. Sept. 13, Chapatulpec stormed, '47. Sept. 14, Aaron Burr d. 1836. Sept. 21, Monterey surr. '46.

[illegible][illegible]

Oct. 7, *Christophe* d. 1890. Oct. 8, 1st Congress met, '65. Oct. 12, *Stige* of Puebla, '47. Oct. 14, *Bot. of Jenn*, '06; *Pyripneum* d. '88. Oct. 17, *J. F. Riles* b. '29. Oct. 18, *Bot. Leipzig*, '13. Oct. 21, *Smollett* d. '71. Oct. 26, *Hogarth* d. 1764; *Cholera* in Eng. '31.

11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1850.

[30 Days.

Moon's Phas.		Portland		Boston.		N. York.		Philad'a.		Wash'n.		Raleigh.		Charlot's.		N. Ori'ns.		Calendar for PORTLAND.		
D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		D.		Mc. N.H., Ver mont, Rochest' N. Y., Gr'n Bay, Toron'to, U.C. & Oregon.		
New Moon		3	9 59 ev.	9 58 ev.		9 44 ev.		9 40 ev.		9 32 ev.		9 26 ev.		9 20 ev.		8 40 ev.				
First Quar.		11	6 34 ev.	6 31 ev.		6 19 ev.		6 15 ev.		6 7 ev.		6 0 ev.		5 55 ev.		5 16 ev.				
Full Moon		19	11 34 mo.	11 31 mo		11 39 mo		11 35 mo		11 27 mo		11 20 mo		11 15 mo		10 36 mo				
Last Quar.		26	7 51 mo.	7 48 mo.		7 36 mo.		7 23 mo.		7 14 mo.		7 17 mo.		7 13 mo.		6 33 mo.				
Day of the Month.		High water at N. York.		High water at Boston.		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		Sun. Sun's Moon 7 St's		
Day of the Week.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		morn. even.		
		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		h. m. h. m.		
1	Fr	6 17	6 47	9	6	6	16	16	14	9	9	0	55							
2	Sa	7 16	7 40	9	59	6	16	16	14	9	9	0	54							
3	Sa	8 14	8 44	10	3	6	16	16	15	17	15	7	11	29	60					
4	M	9 48	9 16	11	24	2	4	7	24	16	15	26	6	4	45					
5	Tu	9 25	9 44			2	4	8	3	16	14	15	44	1	10	42				
6	W	10 51	10 22	0	24	3	24	8	41	16	12	16	2	1	0	38				
7	Th	10 41	10 1	1	0	4	0	9	19	16	9	16	20	2	52	0	34			
8	Fr	11 16	11 34	1	36	5	36	9	63	16	4	16	38	3	42	0	30			
9	Sa	11 52		2	1	6	11	10	30	16	59	16	55	4	31	0	26			
10	Sa	0 11	0 38	2	61	11	11	15	63	17	12	1	16	5	18	0	22			
11	M	0 59	1 18	3	24	6	24	1	17	16	47	17	29	6	4	18				
12	Tu	1 38	2 6	4	25	7	25	2	26	15	39	17	45	6	49	0	15			
13	W	2 39	3 13	5	38	8	38	3	38	16	37	18	1	7	33	0	11			
14	Th	4 0	4 37	6	56	9	56	4	56	15	81	18	17	8	17	0	7			
15	Fr	5 13	5 47	8	6	11	6	4	6	15	11	18	32	9	1	0	3			
16	Sa	6 19	6 47	9	6			5	16	11	18	47	9	1	0	3				
17	Sa	8 14	8 44	10	3	0	37	4	14	14	10	24	1	11	23					
18	M	7 49	8 19	10	28	1	8	6	28	14	37	19	17	11	24	11	47			
19	Tu	8 27	8 44	11	3	1	46	7	14	33	39	19	11	43						
20	W	9 4	9 24	11	43	2	23	7	45	14	9	10	45	0	18	11	39			
21	Th	9 41	10 2	3	0	3	0	8	21	13	64	19	58	1	14	11	35			
22	Fr	10 51	10 11	4	0	4	30	9	0	13	38	50	1	13	11	31				
23	Sa	11 21	11 33	1	31	4	31	9	43	13	30	54	3	19	11	27				
24	Sa	11 46		2	6	10	28	13	50	36	11	23								
25	M	0 9	0 36	3	55	5	55	11	23	12	47	20	43	5	8	11	20			
26	Tu	1 3	1 33	3	59	6	59	12	23	12	50	20	49	6	3	11	16			
27	W	2 4	2 37	4	66	7	66	0	66	12	8	21	10	6	65	11	12			
28	Th	3 16	3 58	5	7	19	7	17	11	49	21	21	7	4	65	11	12			
29	Fr	4 34	5 11	7	30	10	30	3	11	56	31	31	8	3	64	11	4			
30	Sa	5 49	6 28	8	41	13	41	4	41	11	31	41	9	23	11	0				

PHENOMENA. CALENDAR. &c.										Sun	Sun	Sun
										ris	sets	ris.
[Eng'd & Russia, 1807. <i>Mal. Hae.</i> b. 1659.										l.m.	h.m.	h. m.
Jupiter conj. moon. <i>Al Sabur.</i> War-bat.										6 37	4 50	3 28
Saturn in meri. 10 14 ev. <i>Al Souls.</i> [1711.										6 39	4 49	3 28
Sir S. Romilly d. 1818. <i>Gen. Wm. Irvine b.</i>										6 40	4 47	3 45
Louisiana, Michigan, & Mississippi elect's.										6 41	4 46	sets
N. York, N. Jersey, and Wisconsin elect's.										6 43	4 46	6 16
Venus in Scorpio. <i>Revolt at Montreal,</i> '57.										6 44	4 44	6 55
Venus conj. meri. <i>Gen. Wm. Irvine b.</i> 1818.										6 45	4 44	6 55
N. H. low. <i>Cortes enters Mexico.</i> 1519. [75.										6 47	4 41	6 59
Venus Dec. 27 ev. 57 m. <i>Ministral</i> ink.										6 48	4 40	9 32
Luther b. 1483. <i>Milton d.</i> 1674. [Field, '13.										6 49	4 30	10 18
Mass. elect. <i>Mormans.</i> <i>Bat. Chrysler's</i>										6 51	4 38	11 16
Del. elections. <i>Von Schoultz's</i> invasion, 1838.										6 52	4 37	moon
Venus in merid. 9 27 ev. <i>Curran d.</i> 1817.										6 53	4 36	0 13
Saturn conj. meri. <i>Gen. Wm. Irvine b.</i> 1818.										6 54	4 35	0 13
Venus sets 6 27 ev. <i>Whiterson d.</i> 1794.										6 56	4 34	2 14
Saturn conj. m. n. <i>Earl Grey premier,</i> '30.										6 57	4 33	6 40
Uranus conj. moon. <i>Le Sage</i> died, 1747.										6 59	4 33	4 21
Jupiter in Virgo. [Nap'n. '04. <i>Hogg d.</i> '36.										7 0	4 31	6 35
Venus in merid. 2 13 ev. <i>The Pope</i> d. 1839.										7 1	4 30	6 43
Saturn in Pisces. <i>Capt. G. Hope</i> d. 1497.										7 1	4 30	6 43
Moon high. <i>Nap'n. blockades Britain,</i> '06.										7 1	4 30	6 43
Sun enters Sagitta. <i>St. Cecilia.</i> <i>Sterne b.</i>										7 1	4 28	7 31
Saturn in meri. 8 47 ev. <i>St. Clement.</i> [1713.										7 1	4 27	8 40
Venus in Sagitta. <i>Zachary Taylor b.</i> 1784.										7 1	4 26	9 41
Venus stationary. <i>St. Catherine.</i>										7 1	4 26	10 45
Saturn in meri. 1 43 ev. <i>W. Cooper b.</i> 1731.										7 1	4 25	moon
Venus in Scorpio. [Lancet died, 1771.										7 1	4 24	1 15
Marcus Aurelius <i>Mars. Sabinus b.</i> 179. <i>Chas.</i>										7 1	4 24	2 15
Jupiter conj. moon. <i>Mara</i> conj. Sun. <i>Gold.</i>										7 1	4 24	3 25
St. Andrew martyred, 79. [Smith b. 1731.										7 1	4 23	4 35

PHENOMENA, CALENDAR, &c.

[Eng'd & Russia, 1807. Mat. Hale b. 1609.

Jupiter conj. moon. *Ad Sabus. War bet.*Saturn in merid. 10 14 ev. *At. Sault.* [1711.

Sir S. Romilly d. 1818. Gen. Wm. Irvine b.

Louisiana, Michigan, & Mississippi elec.

N. York, N. Jersey, and Wisconsin elec'n.

Venus in Scorp. Revolt at Montreal, '37.

Venus conj. m. a. Venus dec. 27 d. 58 m. S.

M. n. low. Cortez enters Mexico, 1519. [75.

Venus Dec. 27 d. 67 min. S. Montreal elec.

Lucas d. 1683. Hilton d. 1674. [Field, 13.

Mass. elec. Monticmore. Bat. Chrysler's

Del. elections. Von Shoults' invasion, 1838.

Venus in merid. 2 27 ev. Curran d. 1817.

Saturn in meri. 9 24 ev. C. Carroll d. 1832.

Venus sets 6 27 ev. Witherspoon d. 1794.

Saturn conj. m. n. Earl Grey premier, '30.

Uranus conj. m. n. Lege, Texas, 1846.

Jupiter in Virgo. [Nap'n. P. Hoge d. '36.

Venus in merid. 2 13 ev. The pope croons

Saturn in Piac. Cape G. Hope doub. 1497.

Moon high. Napa blockade Britain, '06.

Sun enters Sagitta. St. Cecilia. Sterne b.

Saturn in meri. 8 47 ev. St. Clement. [1713.

Venus in Sagitta. Zachary Taylor b. 1794.

Venus stationary. St. Catherine.

Venus in meri. 1 48 ev. W. Cooper b. 1731.

Mars in Scorpio. [Lucas died, 1771.

Mercury conj. Mars. Steuben d. 1794. Char.

Jupiter conj. moon. Mars conj. Sun. Gold-

St. Andrew martyred, 79. [Smith d. 1731.

Last Full Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Friday.

Calendar for BOSTON, N.Y., R. Island, Con- necticut, middle and south part N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.		Calendar for N. YORK City, north part of N. Jersey, Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.		Calendar for PHILADEL- a. pt. N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.		Calendar for WASHINGTON, Del., Mary'nd Tenn., Virginia, Kentucky, & Illi- nois; Missouri.		Calendar for RALEIGH, N. Carolina; Tennessee; Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.		Calendar for CHARLES'N, S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Miss., N. & Louisiana; N. Texas; San Diego, Calif'n.		Calendar for N. ORLEANS, Florida, and middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana and Tex- as; Austin.									
Day of the Month.	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets	Sun	Sun's ris'a	Moon sets
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	6 33	6 44	3 38	6 30	6 47	3 39	6 29	6 49	3 39	6 27	6 50	3 39	6 28	6 50	3 39	6 15	5 9	3 30	6 15	5 13	3 31
2	6 34	6 43	4 36	6 31	6 46	4 36	6 30	6 48	4 36	6 28	6 50	4 36	6 29	6 50	4 36	6 15	5 9	4 33	6 15	5 13	4 38
3	6 36	6 41	5 45	6 32	6 44	5 43	6 31	6 47	5 42	6 29	6 50	5 41	6 30	6 50	5 41	6 15	5 9	5 37	6 15	5 13	5 34
4	6 37	6 50	sets	6 34	6 48	sets	6 32	6 45	sets	6 31	6 47	sets	6 29	6 50	sets	6 20	5 7	sets	6 16	5 11	sets
5	6 38	6 49	6 18	6 36	6 53	6 32	6 36	6 54	6 33	6 30	6 46	6 26	6 26	6 52	6 32	6 15	5 6	6 37	6 17	5 10	6 43
6	6 39	6 48	6 58	6 36	6 51	7 2	6 34	6 53	7 4	6 33	6 48	7 4	6 33	6 48	7 4	6 22	5 5	7 20	6 18	5 10	7 9
7	6 41	6 47	7 58	6 37	6 50	7 48	6 35	6 52	7 50	6 34	6 54	7 53	6 28	6 50	8 1	6 23	5 6	8 7	6 18	5 9	8 15
8	6 42	6 46	8 33	6 38	6 49	8 38	6 37	6 51	8 40	6 38	6 53	8 43	6 30	6 59	8 51	6 24	5 8	8 57	6 19	5 6	9 5
9	6 43	6 44	9 26	6 40	6 48	9 31	6 38	6 50	9 32	6 39	6 52	9 39	6 31	6 58	9 42	6 25	5 9	9 49	6 20	5 8	9 56
10	6 44	6 43	10 21	6 41	6 47	10 26	6 39	6 49	10 26	6 37	6 51	10 39	6 33	6 57	10 36	6 26	5 9	10 42	6 21	5 7	10 48
11	6 46	6 43	11 17	6 42	6 49	11 21	6 40	6 48	11 23	6 39	6 50	11 34	6 33	6 56	11 30	6 27	5 9	11 28	6 22	5 6	11 40
12	6 47	6 42	12 10	6 43	6 50	12 15	6 41	6 47	12 18	6 40	6 49	12 30	6 34	6 55	12 26	6 28	5 9	12 22	6 23	5 5	12 34
13	6 48	6 40	0 1	6 44	6 44	0 17	6 41	6 45	0 18	6 40	6 48	0 20	6 35	6 54	0 24	6 28	5 9	0 28	6 23	5 6	0 32
14	6 49	6 39	1 14	6 45	6 43	1 16	6 44	6 45	1 17	6 41	6 47	1 18	6 36	6 54	1 21	6 25	5 9	1 23	6 24	5 6	1 26
15	6 51	6 39	2 15	6 47	6 43	2 15	6 43	6 45	2 16	6 43	6 47	2 16	6 37	6 53	2 17	6 30	6 59	2 19	6 25	5 4	2 20
16	6 52	6 38	3 16	6 48	6 42	3 16	6 46	6 44	3 16	6 44	6 46	3 16	6 38	6 52	3 16	6 31	6 59	3 16	6 26	5 4	3 15
17	6 53	6 37	4 20	6 49	6 41	4 19	6 47	6 43	4 18	6 46	6 45	4 17	6 39	6 51	4 16	6 32	6 58	4 14	6 27	5 3	4 13
18	6 54	6 35	5 23	6 50	6 40	5 21	6 48	6 42	5 20	6 46	6 44	5 19	6 40	6 51	5 16	6 33	6 55	5 13	6 27	5 3	5 9
19	6 55	6 35	6 26	6 51	6 39	6 24	6 49	6 43	6 23	6 47	6 43	6 19	6 40	6 50	6 18	6 34	6 55	6 12	6 28	5 3	6 15
20	6 56	6 34	6 38	6 52	6 38	6 35	6 50	6 41	6 23	6 48	6 41	6 23	6 40	6 49	6 22	6 35	6 57	6 8	6 29	5 3	6 15
21	6 59	6 33	7 35	6 55	6 37	7 40	6 53	6 40	7 42	6 50	6 49	7 45	6 43	6 48	7 53	6 37	6 56	8 1	6 31	5 2	8 7
22	7 0	6 33	8 38	6 56	6 37	8 43	6 54	6 39	8 44	6 51	6 42	8 47	6 44	6 48	8 54	6 38	6 56	9 1	6 32	5 1	9 8
23	7 1	6 32	9 48	6 57	6 36	9 51	6 55	6 39	9 53	6 52	6 41	9 56	6 45	6 47	10 1	6 39	6 55	10 7	6 33	5 1	10 13
24	7 2	6 31	10 57	6 58	6 36	11 1	6 56	6 38	11 1	6 54	6 40	11 3	6 46	6 47	11 8	6 40	6 54	11 17	6 33	5 1	11 17
25	7 3	6 30	12 1	6 59	6 35	12 1	6 57	6 37	12 1	6 55	6 39	12 3	6 47	6 46	12 5	6 40	6 55	12 10	6 34	5 1	12 14
26	7 4	6 30	0 8	7 0	6 35	0 10	6 58	6 37	0 11	6 56	6 40	0 12	6 49	6 47	0 15	6 41	6 55	0 18	6 35	5 1	0 21
27	7 5	6 30	1 16	7 1	6 35	1 17	6 59	6 37	1 18	6 57	6 40	1 18	6 49	6 47	1 20	6 42	6 54	1 21	6 36	5 0	1 22
28	7 7	6 30	2 25	7 2	6 34	2 28	7 0	6 37	2 30	6 59	6 39	2 25	6 50	6 47	2 25	6 43	6 54	2 29	6 37	5 0	2 34
29	7 8	6 30	3 32	7 3	6 34	3 31	7 1	6 36	3 30	6 59	6 39	3 30	6 51	6 47	3 28	6 44	6 54	3 26	6 38	5 0	3 29

12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1850.

[31 Days.

Day of the Week	Man's Phase	Portland	Boston	N. York	Philad'a.	Wash'n.	Raleigh	Charles'n.	N. Orleans	Calendar for
	New Moon	8 03 5v	0 38 5v	0 30 5v	0 16 5v	0 8 5v	0 1 5v	11 56 5v	11 16 5v	PORTLAND,
	First Quar.	11 36 5v	5 52 5v	5 40 5v	5 30 5v	5 38 5v	5 31 5v	5 16 5v	5 35 5v	Me., N.H., Ver-
	Full Moon	19 02 5m	0 19 5m	0 7 5m	0 3 5m	11 55 5v*	11 45 5v*	11 43 5v*	11 3 5v*	mont, Rochester's
	Last Quar.	26 43 5v	4 39 5v	4 27 5v	4 23 5v	4 15 5v	4 8 5v	4 3 5v	4 3 5v	N. Y., Gr'n Bay,
										Wia., Toronto,
										U.C. & Oregon.
Day of the Week	High water	High water at	Sun meri.	Sun's Moon	7 St meri.	* Full Moon, 18th December.				Sun Sun Moon
	at New York.	Boat. Phil. Ch'n.	even.	be're south	meri.	PHENOMENA. CALENDAR, &c.				ris's sets rises.
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	[1805. Archbishop W. King & 1650.				h. m.
2	5 59 17	9 35 0	5 25 10	43 51	10 10 56	Congress meets. Twenty of Ghent, 1814.				17 14 25 4 39
3	7 41 8	10 12 1	6 32 10	19 52	11 1 52	H. titles in Pieces. Alp. Carroll died, 1815.				17 18 42 sets
4	8 26 8	10 48 11	7 1 45	7 9 45	92 11	H. titles. Insur. at Toronto, 1837; fight at				17 19 42 sets 2 38
5	9 6 9	10 57 11	7 46 2	7 46 2	91 17	M'n low. Macbeth & Co., 1056. [Hudson, '38.				17 20 42 sets 6 19
6	9 47 10	0 0 6	8 24 9	6 29 24	1 30 10	St. Nicholas. Whitefield born, 1714. [1643.				17 21 42 sets 7 10
7	9 23 10	41 3	8 34 9	8 40 29	32 23	Mars in Scorpio. d'Agerny Sidney beh'd,				17 22 42 sets 8 6
8	9 23 10	17 1 18	8 56 8	15 23 39	3 11 10	Saturn in merid. 7 47 ev. Fou Shuiz ex'd,				17 23 42 sets 9 8
9	10 59 11	1 53	9 54 10	12 12	4 48 32	Moon in Apogee. Milton b. 1608. [1838.				17 24 42 sets 10 1
10	11 38 11	3 1	10 29 10	12 51	6 1 43	Venus in Sagitta. Gov. Jas Sullivan d. 1802.				17 25 42 sets 10 50
11	0 30 0	6 30	11 31	6 54	7 37 10	Venus in Scorpio. [protection, 1653.				17 26 42 sets 11 59
12	1 19 1	13 35	12 1	6 27 9	8 11 10	Mars east of Antares. Cromwell declared				17 27 42 sets
13	1 57 2	14 4	12 43	6 53	9 13 10	Saturn conj. moon. [But. St. Eustache, '37.				17 28 42 sets 1 4
14	2 34 3	15 50	1 0	7 30 11	10 13 10	Uranus conj. moon. Washington d. 1799.				17 29 42 sets 2 30
15	3 12 4	16 58	1 50	8 15 12	11 13 10	Abdott-Lessing born, b. 1792. [H. titles, 1736.				17 30 42 sets 3 10
16	3 50 5	18 6	2 40	9 0 13	12 13 10	Jupiter Inf. conj. Sun. Linnaeus, 1778.				17 31 42 sets 4 10
17	4 28 6	19 14	3 30	9 45 14	13 13 10	Jupiter Dec. 6 d. g. 1 sec. S. Hohler d. 1790.				17 32 42 sets 5 9
18	5 6 7	20 22	4 20	10 30 15	14 13 10	Saturn stationar. L. Napoleon born, 1813.				17 33 42 sets 6 17
19	5 44 8	21 30	5 10	11 15 16	15 13 10	Moon high. Venus conj. Mars. [1842.				17 34 42 sets 7 10
20	6 22 9	22 38	6 0	12 0 17	16 13 10	Moon in Perigee. Louis Napoleon proc'd,				17 35 42 sets 8 1
21	6 59 10	23 46	6 50	12 45 18	17 13 10	Winter begins. St. Thomas d. 1736.				17 36 42 sets 9 1
22	7 37 11	24 54	7 40	13 30 19	18 13 10	Shortest day. Virginia land, 1630. Amer.				17 37 42 sets 10 1
23	8 15 12	26 2	8 30	14 15 20	19 13 10	[Lombard, 1607. Abd-el-Kader surr. '47.				17 38 42 sets 11 1
24	8 53 13	27 10	9 20	15 0 21	20 13 10	Venus in Scorpio. Christmas Eve. [1642.				17 39 42 sets 12 1
25	9 31 14	28 18	10 10	15 45 22	21 13 10	Christmas. But. Tynenon, '76. Newton b.				17 40 42 sets 13 1
26	10 9 15	29 26	11 0	16 30 23	22 13 10	Jupiter conj. moon. L. titles. St. Stephen.				17 41 42 sets 14 1
27	10 47 16	30 34	11 50	17 15 24	23 13 10	Saturn in Pisces. St. John died, 100.				17 42 42 sets 15 1
28	11 25 17	31 42	12 40	18 0 25	24 13 10	Jupiter conj. Spica. 3 d. g. N. Innocent.				17 43 42 sets 16 1
29	12 3 18	32 50	13 30	18 45 26	25 13 10	Caroline steamer born, 1837.				17 44 42 sets 17 1
30	12 41 19	33 58	14 20	19 30 27	26 13 10	Jenatus Soc. founded, 1540. Buffalo born.				17 45 42 sets 18 1
31	12 59 20	35 6	15 10	20 15 28	27 13 10	Moon low. Sun in Perigee. St. Sylvester.				17 46 42 sets 19 1

1st Winter Month.]

DECEMBER, 1850.

[Begins on Sunday.

Day of the Week	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for	Calendar for
	BOSTON, MA., R. Island, Conn., Connecticut, middle and south part of N. York, Mich., Milwaukee, W.	N. YORK CITY, New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Iowa.	PHILADEL., New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; San Francisco, Cali- fornia.	WASHINGTON, Del., Virginia, Kentucky, &c. p't Indiana & Illi- nois; Missouri.	RALEIGH, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.	CHARLES'S, S. C., Alabama, Miss., N. p't Louisiana and Texas; San Diego, Calif.	PORTLAND, N. H., Ver- mont, middle & south- ern part of Lou- isiana; Aust. Tex- as; Austin.	PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rochester's	PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rochester's	PORTLAND, Me., N.H., Ver- mont, Rochester's
1	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 10 4 29	4 37	7 04 34	4 35	7 04 39	4 36	6 52 44	4 30	6 45 44	4 27
3	7 11 4 29	5 44	7 04 33	5 41	7 04 39	5 37	6 53 44	5 32	6 45 44	5 28
4	7 12 4 28	6 51	7 04 33	6 48	7 04 38	6 44	6 54 44	6 39	6 46 44	6 35
5	7 13 4 28	8 0	7 04 33	7 55	7 04 38	7 40	6 55 44	7 35	6 47 44	7 30
6	7 14 4 28	9 07	7 04 33	8 52	7 04 38	8 37	6 56 44	8 32	6 48 44	8 27
7	7 15 4 28	10 14	7 04 33	9 59	7 04 38	9 44	6 57 44	9 39	6 49 44	9 34
8	7 16 4 28	11 21	7 04 33	10 6	7 04 38	10 51	6 58 44	10 46	6 50 44	10 41
9	7 17 4 28	12 28	7 04 33	11 13	7 04 38	11 58	6 59 44	11 53	6 51 44	11 48
10	7 18 4 28	1 35	7 04 33	12 20	7 04 38	13 5	7 00 44	12 6	6 52 44	12 55
11	7 19 4 28	2 42	7 04 33	1 27	7 04 38	14 12	7 01 44	1 13	6 53 44	1 6
12	7 20 4 28	3 49	7 04 33	2 34	7 04 38	15 19	7 02 44	2 20	6 54 44	1 13
13	7 21 4 28	4 56	7 04 33	3 41	7 04 38	16 26	7 03 44	3 27	6 55 44	1 20
14	7 22 4 28	6 03	7 04 33	4 48	7 04 38	17 33	7 04 44	4 34	6 56 44	1 27
15	7 23 4 28	7 10	7 04 33	5 55	7 04 38	18 40	7 05 44	5 41	6 57 44	1 34
16	7 24 4 28	8 17	7 04 33	7 02	7 04 38	19 47	7 06 44	6 48	6 58 44	1 41
17	7 25 4 28	9 24	7 04 33	8 09	7 04 38	20 54	7 07 44	7 55	6 59 44	1 48
18	7 26 4 28	10 31	7 04 33	9 16	7 04 38	22 1	7 08 44	9 2	7 00 44	1 55
19	7 27 4 28	11 38	7 04 33	10 23	7 04 38	23 8	7 09 44	10 9	7 01 44	2 02
20	7 28 4 28	12 45	7 04 33	11 30	7 04 38	24 15	7 10 44	11 16	7 02 44	2 09
21	7 29 4 28	1 52	7 04 33	12 37	7 04 38	25 22	7 11 44	12 23	7 03 44	2 16
22	7 30 4 28	3 0	7 04 33	1 44	7 04 38	26 29	7 12 44	1 30	7 04 44	2 23
23	7 31 4 28	4 7	7 04 33	2 51	7 04 38	27 36	7 13 44	2 37	7 05 44	2 30
24	7 32 4 28	5 14	7 04 33	3 58	7 04 38	28 43	7 14 44	3 44	7 06 44	2 37
25	7 33 4 28	6 21	7 04 33	5 5	7 04 38	29 50	7 15 44	4 51	7 07 44	2 44
26	7 34 4 28	7 28	7 04 33	6 12	7 04 38	30 57	7 16 44	5 58	7 08 44	2 51
27	7 35 4 28	8 35	7 04 33	7 19	7 04 38	31 6	7 17 44	7 5	7 09 44	2 58
28	7 36 4 28	9 42	7 04 33	8 26	7 04 38	32 13	7 18 44	8 12	7 10 44	3 5
29	7 37 4 28	10 49	7 04 33	9 33	7 04 38	33 20	7 19 44	9 19	7 11 44	3 12
30	7 38 4 28	11 56	7 04 33	10 40	7 04 38	34 27	7 20 44	10 26	7 12 44	3 19
31	7 39 4 28	13 3	7 04 33	11 47	7 04 38	35 34	7 21 44	11 33	7 13 44	3 26

Dec. 2, Martin's compass mounted, 1300. Dec. 4, Hobbs d. 1679. Dec. 6, V. Buren b. '28. Dec. 19, Fr. Niagara tak. '12.
Dec. 20, Cardinal and Diugette ex'd, Montreal, '33. Dec. 25, Meth. Eps. Ch. organized, 1754. Dec. 31, Montgomery k. d. '78.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(MARCH 4, 1849, TO MARCH 4, 1850.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, <i>President of the United States</i>	Salary \$25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, <i>Vice-President</i>	" 5,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$3,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp., " ".....
JOHN McKINLEY, of Kentucky, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio*.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 24; Locos, 34; Free-soilers, 2. The election in Maryland will add one to the Whigs and take one from the Locos.]

ALABAMA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens.	1853..Solomon U. Downs,	1853..Willie P. Mangum,
1855..William Rufus King.	†1855..Pierre Soulé.	1855..George E. Badger.
ARKANSAS.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1853..William K. Sebastian,	1851..Hannibal Hamlin,	1851..Thomas Corwin,
1855..Solon Borland.	1853..James W. Bradbury.	†1855..SALMON P. CHASE.
CONNECTICUT.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1851..Roger S. Baldwin,	1851..Daniel Webster,	1851..Daniel Sturgeon,
†1855..Truman Smith.	1853..John Davis.	†1855..James Cooper.
DELAWARE.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1851..John Wales,	*1851..Benjamin C. Howard,	1851..Albert O. Greene,
1853..Presley Spruance.	1855..James A. Pearce.	1853..John H. Clarke.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1851..David Levy Yulee,	1851..Jefferson Davis,	1853..John Caldwell Calhoun,
†1855..Jackson Morton.	1853..Henry Stuart Foote.	1855..Andrew P. Butler
GEORGIA.	MICHIGAN.	TENNESSEE.
1853..Jno. Macpherson Barrien,	1851..Lewis Cass,	1851..Hopkins L. Turney,
†1855..William C. Dawson.	1853..Alpheus Felch.	1853..John Bell.
INDIANA.	MISSOURI.	TEXAS.
1851..Jesse D. Bright,	1851..Thomas Hart Benton,	1851..Thomas J. Rusk,
†1855..James Whitcomb.	1855..David R. Atchison.	1853..Samuel Houston.
ILLINOIS.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1853..Stephen A. Douglass,	1853..JOHN PARKER HALE,	1851..Samuel S. Phelps,
†1855..James Shields.	†1855..Moses Norris, jr.	1855..William Upham.
IOWA.	NEW-YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1853..Geo. Washington Jones,	1851..Daniel S. Dickinson,	1851..James M. Mason,
1855..Augustus Caesar Dodge.	†1855..William Henry Seward.	1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.
KENTUCKY.	NEW-JERSEY.	WISCONSIN.
1853..Joseph E. Underwood,	1851..William L. Dayton,	†1851..Henry Dodge,
†1855..Henry Clay.	1853..Jacob W. Miller.	†1855..Isaac P. Walker.

* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.

† Was instructed to vacate his seat by the Legislature that elected him.

† Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.

† Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

ALABAMA.		4 Isaac E. Morse.*		14 George R. Andrews,		14 Charles W. Pitman,	
1 William J. Alston,		MAINE.		15 John R. Thurman,		15 Henry Nes,*	
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,		16 Hugh W. Hite,*		16 Jas. K. McLanahan,	
3 Samuel W. Harris,*		2 Nathan [†] S. Littlefield,		17 Henry P. Alexander,		17 Samuel Calvin,	
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		3 John Otis,		18 PRESTON KING,		18 Andrew Jackson Ogil,	
5 David Hubbard,		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,		19 Charles E. Clarke,		19 Job Mann,*	
6 Wmson R. W. Cobb,*		5 Cullen Sawtelle,		20 Oramus B. Matteson,		20 Robert R. Reed,	
7 Frank W. Bowdon.*		6 Charles Stetson,		21 Hiram Walden,		21 Moses Hampton,*	
ARKANSAS.		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.		22 Henry Bennett,		22 JOHN W. HOWE,	
Robert W. Johnson.*		MARYLAND.		23 William Duer,*		23 James Thompson,*	
CONNECTICUT.		1 Richard J. Bowie,		24 Daniel Gott,*		24 Alfred Gilmore.	
1 Leota P. Waldo,		2 William T. Hamilton,		25 Harmon S. Conger,*		RHODE ISLAND.	
2 Walter Booth,		3 Edward Hammond,		26 William T. Jackson,*		1 George G. King,	
3 Chann. F. Cleveland,		4 Robert M. McLane,*		27 William A. Sackett,		2 Nathan F. Dixon.	
4 Thomas B. Butler		5 Alexander Evans,*		28 A. M. Schermerhorn,		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
CALIFORNIA.		6 John B. Kerr.		29 Robert L. Rose,*		1 Daniel Wallace,*	
DELAWARE.		* MASSACHUSETTS.		30 David Rumsey,*		2 James L. Orr,*	
John W. Houston.*		1 Robert C. Winthrop,*		31 Elijah Riley,*		3 Jos. A. Woodward,*	
FLORIDA.		2 Daniel P. King,*		32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,		4 James McQueen,*	
1 Edward C. Cabell.*		3 James H. Duncan,		33 Harvey Putnam,*		5 Armistead Burt,*	
GEORGIA.		4 Vacant,		34 Lorenzo Burrows.		6 Isaac E. Holmes,*	
1 Thomas Butler King,*		5 CHARLES ALLEN,		NORTH CAROLINA.		7 William F. Colecock,*	
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		6 George Ashmun,*		1 Thos. L. Clingman,*		TENNESSEE.	
3 Allen F. Owen,		7 Julius Rockwell,*		2 Joseph P. Caldwell,		1 Andrew Johnson.	
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*		8 Horace Mann,* [F.S.]		3 Edmund Deberry,		2 Albert G. Watkins,	
5 Thomas C. Hackett,		9 Orin Fowler,		4 August H. Shepperd,*		3 Josiah M. Anderson,	
6 Howell Cobb,*		10 Joseph Grinnell.*		5 Abrah'm W. Venable,*		4 John H. Savage,	
7 Alex'r H. Stephens,*		MICHIGAN.		6 William S. Ashe,		5 George W. Jones,*	
8 Robert Toombs.*		1 Alexander W. Buel,		7 John R. J. Daniel,*		6 James H. Thomas,*	
ILLINOIS.		2 Wm. Sprague, [F. S.]		8 Edward Stanton,		7 Meredith P. Gentry,*	
1 William H. Bisell,		3 Kinley S. Bingham,		9 David Outlaw.*		8 Andrew Ewing,	
2 Jas. A. McClelland,*		MISSISSIPPI.		1 David T. Disney,		9 John G. Harris,	
3 Thomas R. Young,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*		2 L. D. Campbell, [F.S.]		10 Frederic P. Stanton,*	
4 John Wentworth,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*		3 Robert C. Schenck,*		11 Christop. H. Williams.	
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		3 William McWillie,		4 Moses B. Corwin,		TEXAS.	
6 Edward D. Baker,		4 Albert G. Brown,*		5 Emory D. Potter,		1 David S. Kauffman,*	
7 Thomas L. Harris.		MISSOURI.		6 Amos E. Wood,		2 Volney E. Howard.	
INDIANA.		1 James B. Bowlin,*		7 Jonathan D. Morris,*		VERMONT.	
1 Nathaniel Albertson,		2 William V. N. Bay,		8 John L. Taylor,*		1 William Henry,*	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		3 James S. Green,*		9 Edson B. Olds,		2 William Hebard,*	
3 John L. Robinson,*		4 Willard P. Hall,*		10 Charles Sweetzer,		3 James Meacham,	
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		5 John S. Phelps.*		11 John K. Miller,*		4 Lucius B. Peck,*	
5 William J. Brown,		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		12 Samuel F. Vinton,*		VIRGINIA.	
6 Willis A. Gorman,		1 Amos Tuck,*		13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,		1 John S. Milson,	
7 Edw. W. McGaughey,		2 Charles H. Peaslee,*		14 Nathan Evans,*		2 Richard K. Meade,*	
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		3 James Wilson,*		15 W. F. Hunter, [F. S.]		3 Thomas H. Averett,	
9 Graham N. Fitch,		4 Harry Hibbard.		16 Moses Hoagland,		4 Thomas S. Boccock,*	
10 Andrew J. Harlan.		NEW-JERSEY.		17 Joseph Cable,		5 Paulus Powell,	
IOWA.		1 Andrew K. Hay,		18 David K. Carter,		6 James A. Seddon,	
1 Wm. Thompson,*†		2 William A. Newell,*		19 John Crowell,* [F.S.]		7 Thomas H. Bayly,*	
2 Shepherd Leffler.*		3 Isaac Wildrick,		20 JOSH. R. GIDDINGS,*		8 Alex. R. Holladay,	
KENTUCKY.		4 John Van Dyke,*		21 JOSEPH M. ROOT.		9 Jeremiah Morten,	
1 Linn Boyd,*		5 James G. King.		PENNSYLVANIA.		10 Richard Parker,	
2 James I. Johnson,		NEW-YORK.		1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.		11 James McDowell,*	
3 Pinit E. McLean,		1 John A. King,		2 Joseph R. Chandler,		12 H. A. Edmundson,	
4 George A. Caldwell,		2 David A. Boker,		3 Henry D. Moore,		13 Fayette McMullin,	
5 John B. Thompson,*		3 J. Phillips Phinizis,		4 John Robbins, jr.,†		14 James M. H. Beale,	
6 Daniel Breck,		4 Walter Underhill,		5 John Freedley,*		15 Thomas S. Raymond.	
7 Humphrey Marshall,		5 George Briggs,		6 Thomas Ross,		WISCONSIN.	
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		6 James Brooks,		7 Jesse C. Dickey,		1 CHARLES DURKEE,	
9 John C. Mason,		7 William Nelson,*		8 Thaddeus Stevens,		2 Oramus Cole,	
10 Richard H. Stanton.		8 Ransom Hallouay,		9 William Strong,*		3 James D. Doty.	
LOUISIANA.		9 Thomas McKissock,		10 Milo M. Dimmick,		DELEGATES.	
1 Emile La Sere,*		10 Herman D. Gould,		11 Chester Butler,		Oregon—S. R. Thurston.	
2 Charles M. Conrad,		11 Peter H. Silvester,*		12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]		New-Mexico—Hu. Smith.	
3 John H. Harmanson,*		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*		13 Joseph Casey,		Minnesota—H. H. Babbitt.	
		13 John L. Schoolcraft,				Deseret—A. W. Babbitt.	

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. An asterisk (*) is added to the name of each member who sat in the XXXth Congress. † Seat contested. ‡ Taylorish when elected, but not Whigs. Whigs 111. Locos 116. Vacancy 1. Not classed 3—Messrs. Allen, Giddings, and Root. * Re-elected 95.]

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1
Arkansas....	1 1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	—	New-York...	32 2
Connecticut.	1 3	Iowa.....	— 2	Michigan....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3
Delaware....	1 —	Kentucky....	6 4	Mississippi..	— 4	Ohio.....	8 11
Florida.....	1 —	Louisiana....	1 8	Missouri....	5	Pennsylvania	15 9
Georgia.....	4 4	Maine.....	2 5	N.-Hampshire	2 2	Rhode-Island	—

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loco column, and Tack, and Howe, among the Whigs.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have

heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but these of our own wide-spread Republic.

EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was

assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Sterbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to

Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banner, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX. the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reaffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned.

A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guarantees necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mamiani, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 yeas to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election

resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,334,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odillon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrew Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strasburg, and when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Fancher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposi-

tion were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognise it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened, and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the phlegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been

waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its reassembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c., were guaranteed, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquillity, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 22d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgrätz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Galicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and facile submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime Louis Kossuth and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been

supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinski, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembinski. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of

the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Debrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repeated treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being forever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation, violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President, and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whomsoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth, was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the national cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit

premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Paniutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sass, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Puchner, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotanhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose blood-thirsty ferocity in Italy had already assured him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellachich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against this heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, in and about the fortress of Komorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Anich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vetter, in the central region on the Danube, 40,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Guyon, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximative; in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive shock, appealing to God and Humanity to

attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipsic, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country.

Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives, holding their office, as they believed, by the

direct authority of the people, refused to disperse; and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfort, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfort advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, some of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Wirtemberg caused the members of the original Frankfort assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland, whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 12th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the

former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Chrzanowski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVEZZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time: Marshal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of

war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own reëstablishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guaranties to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not accept Oudinot's doings, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was sup-

posed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirate which guarantied the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretense that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members, at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed

their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution, if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, An-

zana came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers, and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskievich. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peacefully to their homes, and the officers were guaranteed a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Geyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrians Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islamism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers

refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klapka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial tribe. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 22d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1848 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated mildly since. Manin, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between

those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideal. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be obviated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a deeper crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may set the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that the may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.

Banking, Population, Railroads, Elections, Produce, Acres, Debt, Tonnage, &c., in the United States.

State or Country, 1849.	Area in square miles.	Estim'd Population 1848	STATISTICS OF BANKS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.					Rate of interest	State elect'n held.	Bushels wheat, 1848.	Bushels oats, 1848.	Bushels Ind. corn 1848	Miles railroad	State debt.	Tonnage, 1848.	
* The thirteen states.			Date of statement	No. in State.	Capital, in Dollars.	Specie, in Dollars.	Deposits in Dollars.	Bills in circula'tn.								
Alabama.....	52,200	716,000	Jan. '49	1	1,500,000	1,108,608	654,342	\$2,183	Aug. 5	1,300,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	67	\$10,385,530	22,110	
Arkansas.....	52,200	550,000	.....	gone	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	500,000	500,000	8,000,000	.....	5,500,000	.....
Connecticut*.....	4,780	340,000	Apr. '48	33	9,895,916	575,676	2,100,272	4,511	April 1	130,000	2,000,000	3,400,000	254	None.	111,96	
Delaware*.....	2,100	85,000	Jan. '49	8	1,300,000	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 12	450,000	700,000	3,850,000	.....	None.	17,452
Florida.....	59,335	80,000	.....	gone	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	.....	13,000	1,250,000	.....	Uncertain.	15,164
Georgia*.....	61,500	825,000	June '48	18	4,949,975	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	2,100,000	1,500,000	27,000,000	632	\$2,098,153	20,790
Illinois.....	55,500	600,000	.....	gone	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	5,400,000	5,000,000	40,000,000	.....	\$16,812,735	10,488
Indiana.....	33,825	1,000,000	Nov. '48	13	2,082,874	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	8,500,000	17,000,000	45,000,000	86	*12,161,032	.....
Iowa a.....	51,000	150,000	1848	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	1,300,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	40,000	650,000	Jan. '48	c 16	7,071,000	2,920,151	6,484,814	1,883,513	Aug. 5	1,500,000	15,000,000	65,000,000	28	\$3,262,418	1,622	
Louisiana.....	46,400	410,000	July '49	5	16,000,000	6,876,375	7,718,027	3,863,137	Nov. 4	.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	27,000
Maine.....	32,400	615,000	Oct. '48	31	2,970,000	419,327	.....	2,044,000	Sept. 9	900,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	227	\$1,271,914	40,320
Maryland*.....	10,760	510,000	Jan. '49	d 23	8,30,742	1,781,897	2,827,932	1,848,139	Oct. 2	5,150,000	2,200,000	8,800,000	661	\$16,140,077	10,482	
Massachusetts* b.....	7,800	675,000	Sept. '48	113	33,285,000	5,721,134	28,635,024	2,601,051	Nov. 11	260,000	2,300,000	3,800,000	1063	6,000,000	6,254	
Michigan.....	56,500	420,000	1848	3	600,000	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 4	10,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	241	\$2,609,939	47,550
Mississippi.....	47,400	670,000	.....	gone	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 4	550,000	1,500,000	17,000,000	70	7,000,000	750
Missouri.....	67,500	589,000	Jan. '48	6	1,208,107	2,314,718	1,364,650	2,404,160	Aug. 5	2,000,000	7,000,000	28,000,000	.....	\$1,956,261	10,812
New Hampshire*.....	9,500	308,000	June '48	20	1,890,000	155,500	590,635	1,746,165	Mar. 12	820,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	99	None.	23,900	
New Jersey.....	7,950	425,000	Jan. '49	25	3,000,700	604,779	1,599,855	2,723,085	Nov. 5	1,200,000	5,800,000	9,900,000	165	.....	17,455
New York.....	46,220	2,880,000	May '49	182	44,362,869	5,481,874	30,816,287	22,509,392	Nov. 5	15,500,000	23,000,000	17,500,000	1204	\$22,664,570	144,799	
North Carolina.....	51,650	780,000	Apr. '48	18	3,525,000	1,506,293	717,798	3,512,448	Aug. 1	2,450,000	4,000,000	26,000,000	248	.....	41,451
Ohio.....	40,000	1,980,000	May '49	56	6,914,942	3,026,376	4,330,233	9,251,259	Oct. 8	20,000,000	30,000,000	70,000,000	307	\$18,173,223	62,078	
Pennsylvania*.....	46,215	2,220,000	Nov. '48	e 51	17,712,870	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 8	15,200,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	355	\$40,424,737	111,552
Rhode Island*.....	1,250	135,000	Apr. '48	61	11,035,577	.....	.....	.....	April 3	4,800	220,000	900,000	91	250,000	40,873
South Carolina*.....	28,000	620,000	Sept. '49	.....	5,982,783	1,082,693	1,839,438	2,008,848	Oct. 14	1,400,000	1,250,000	13,500,000	204	3,312,256	2,450
Tennessee.....	41,752	980,000	June '48	20	8,056,800	1,300,000	1,250,000	4,000,000	Aug. 5	9,000,000	10,500,000	76,000,000	.....	\$3,212,857	2,446
Texas.....	325,520	150,000	Jan. '49	1	300,000	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 5	1,300,000	.....	1,800,000	.....	\$16,000,000	1,352
Vermont.....	9,700	310,000	June '48	22	1,826,190	105,684	.....	2,353,651	Sept. 3	680,000	8,500,000	2,500,000	33	60,170	9,630
Virginia*.....	65,700	1,295,000	Jan. '49	f 35	9,714,970	2,379,849	.....	8,854,199	Apr. 18	12,250,000	11,000,000	33,000,000	265	\$16,903,091	68,183
Wisconsin.....	54,000	250,000	1848	1	225,000	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 5	1,600,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	65	48,000	June '48	4	1,338,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	17,000	50,000	.....	.....	11,824
Lower Canada.....	200,000	789,000	Jan. '49	4	5,500,000	832,219	1,704,548	2,437,382	.....	6,500,000	8,000,000	750,000	.....	\$72,834,562	.....
Upper Canada.....	250,000	723,332	Jan. '49	3	4,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000,000	7,500,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	341,463	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	Unkn'o'n.	1,000,000	.....	None.	Unkn'
California.....	449,891	100,000	The	banks	are of	earth,	and issue	gold dust.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	No govern ment.	.....

a) Iowa—aggregate value of assessed property, 1848, \$10,000,000; land, 2,316,706 acres; improvements, \$8,031,693; livestock, 3,000,000; horses, 1,000,000; neat-cattle, \$753,326; \$240 pleasure carriages, \$481,488, &c.

(b) The Boston banks divided, of profits in one year, Oct. '48 and April '49, on a capital of \$19,200,000, among their stockholders, \$1,400,000; the Bank of New York (city) banks, capital \$1,593,700, divided 12 months (1848 and '49) \$120,000.

(c) On June 30, 1849, the capital of the Bank of Kentucky and Tennessee was \$2,500,000; no specie, \$200,000; notes in circulation, \$7,450,761; due individual depositors, \$753,326.

(d) The specie, deposits, and circulation, only include the eleven Baltimore banks.

(e) Eleven Philadelphia banks divided \$308,750 of profits, May 1849, on a capital of \$3,325,000.

(f) Virginia owns \$3,808,920 of the stock of its banks.

(g) In several states the elections are only held biennially.

(h) Canada, &c., the executive appoints the time.

(i) The estimates by the Patent Office (mere guesswork) of the aggregate products of the Union, during 1848, are 126,364,000 bushels wheat—6,333,000 bushels barley—105,000,000 bushels oats—30,000,000 bushels rye—10,000,000 bushels buckwheat

—588,160,000 bushels Indian corn—114,478,000 bushels potatoes—303,000 tons cotton (of which 222,000 tons in Mississippi and Georgia)—15,744,000 tons iron—27,000 tons hemp—100,000 tons sugar (all in Louisiana)—20,000 tons rice (all in S. C.)—20,000 tons tobacco, none from India in 1848, all from

(j) Of railroads, Jan. '49, in twenty states, 11,700 miles; in the ten states left blank in this column, none. The number of railroads is 117; average fare on them per mile, 10 cents.

(k) Value of all territories in 1848, in Indian, \$2,000,000.

(l) Amount of state debt: July '48, marked; Oct. '48, do Jan. '49, 1; do June '49, 2.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY. SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Darien—and Panama—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limon Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panama—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at \$4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic canal like the Caladonian (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panama: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panama, on her way to Canton, would save 162 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panama; it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Asa Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the Senate of Michigan; in eleven of

the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons; his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept. 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptionable. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axe-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains, near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panama, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that tea would take the land-route from China to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for \$15 to \$20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transshipments? Our an-

equal exports and imports to and from China are over 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate; but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means. He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Reilly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; thence to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the headwaters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Chien, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is

830 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 21½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But is the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with *Hunt's Magazine* as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory. In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost \$60,000,000, or \$30,000 per mile—\$20,000 for making the road, and \$10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the \$60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should

Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, and if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly ALL the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company; no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1843 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, in time, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the \$30,000,000 or \$100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall actually make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 250 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs \$40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 120 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where bad officers might be placed, as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public land is pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the through-business during the first three years did not exceed 24 per cent. of the whole. Ours Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but through-business

at first; and with free competition, as the rule at sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure, Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be \$1,069,800 yearly. In a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance at 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Bressé, chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assume 3,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 180,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledged that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could, or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted; Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the South Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give *one man* the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say *her* landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,608,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,608,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre.

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half as cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a \$14 per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of, this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can; but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849-50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848-9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial cause. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the

proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it? In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible*. If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,572 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,029 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 5 or 20 debated cases could be got through a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reason for objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-

tice that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fall within one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte*: no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S.—the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the permanent organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants could be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at \$3,000 each, for life. Mr. Picklin thought one competent Commissioner

as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had suspended his powers within the twelvemonth and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Congressional Globe. O. B. Picklin, of Ill., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Aclmun, Barrin, Belcher, Birdsall, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Burt, Cabell, Canby, Cathcart, Chapman, Clapp, F. C. Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Grisfield, Dixon, G. Dunn, Dunn, Edwards, Embrace, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrer, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henley, Henry, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Hunt, Hunt, R. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIlwaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Moreland, Morse, M. P. Nicoll, Palfrey, Petrie, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rowell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, S. Gerland, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Theaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Viall, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bockel, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Briggs, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cook, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Doss, Eckert, Edsall, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Goggin, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammett, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Johnson, Kaufman, Latham, Lester, Lumpkin, McClelland, McKelvey, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Shepperd, Silvers, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, A. Stewart, C. Stuart, Strohm, Jax, John B., R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wiley, and Wilson—99.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

SWARTWOUT'S SUBTLETIES.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass

Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day, J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the amounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure.

Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and ominous, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1826; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ills., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."

The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE persons for the various trusts thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

Government of California and New Mexico--Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T. H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insolent in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th, C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c., embracing a territory

600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fourierite bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of Texas to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the rights of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ills., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass,* Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannagan, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

* Those in italics were from free States.

Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appended a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 24, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilmot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. C. Smith, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to \$1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether (in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury) an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the account, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, then to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is

made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting," packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of \$508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just \$3,550.

Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848-9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,301,606; Military, \$7,937,162; Naval, \$9,601,823; Postoffice, \$4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, \$7,260,000. Total, \$35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, \$868,200; officers of Congress, \$39,557; contingencies of the Senate, \$75,000; contingencies of the House, \$182,740; library of Congress, \$13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] \$1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, \$384,296; salaries, War Department, \$148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dept., at \$141 per room; Navy office, salaries, \$79,450; Postoffice Dept., salaries, \$177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, \$62,910; Mint and three branches, \$124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, \$41,000; 39 District Judges, \$63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, \$443,000; Florida survey, \$30,000; Coast survey, continued, \$186,000; Lake survey, \$10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, \$149,000; do. at Erie, \$29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, \$35,000; for building another at Charleston, \$50,000; Congressional Globes, \$8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, \$12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, \$150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, \$10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., \$300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, \$137,585; Surveyors of Lands, \$123,000; for relief of American seamen abroad, \$100,000; MSS. of Monroe and Washington, \$40,000; books bought for members of House of

Representatives, \$76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote,) \$123,000; ditto House of Representatives, \$50,000; paid for six swords, \$9,000; old and new fortresses, \$671,000. Naval pay list, \$2,462,500; provisions to ships-of-war, \$686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, \$1,436,000; ordnance and stores, \$257,000; Naval School at Annapolis, \$28,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, \$874,600; Marine corps, \$340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, \$1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, \$863,000; pay of the Army, \$1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, \$666,236; cost of recruiting, \$38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, \$36,200; Quartermaster's Dep't, many things in two items, \$775,000; purchase of horses, \$100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., \$300,000; transportation of the Army, \$750,000; armament of fortresses, \$100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., \$100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government, and improving the machinery, \$505,220; arsenals, \$74,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, \$15,000; Topographical surveys, \$50,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, \$50,000; Military education at West Point, \$171,295; War pensions, \$467,490; about \$660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, \$1,006,989; Sea pensions, \$93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, \$66,000.

Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at \$1,000; a treasury clerk at \$1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at \$6,000—his clerk, \$2,000—a commissioner of customs, \$3,000—his clerk, \$1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, \$3,000—said assistant's clerk, \$1,700. (See *Chief Globe*, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: of engineering, navy, 5 years on duty, \$2,000 instead of \$1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, \$1,500 instead of \$1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the *Cong. Globe* omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

FREE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.—A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an office which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at \$20,000 in fees, is stated at \$6,352; average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at \$3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at \$2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for \$9,963, while Glasgow returns \$6,072 in 1847, and Leeds \$3,081. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield \$10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns \$4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other \$2,000 salary, with \$2,800 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth \$6,000; in 1846, \$2,947 were returned: nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees \$4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, \$9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at \$1,355. Pictou, N.S., \$2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, \$6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with \$9,000 a year, \$9,000 to fit them out, and other \$4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelvemonth. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets \$22,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., \$63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and \$76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About \$520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly \$160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of \$4,500 or \$9,000. (See *Statutes*, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. chargé now at Chili is paid \$4,500 a year: there ought to be a minister sent there, with \$9,000 salary and \$9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote \$18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 30 to 24. Senator King thought \$12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburg, \$16,000 to \$17,000 at Paris, and \$20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received \$12,000 a year: he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received \$4,000 to \$5,000. Senator

Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the chargé d'affaires, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The chargé d'affaires should be abolished, except in its original use. It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

Cost of War in Peace—Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of \$38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay \$15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the \$38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, generally of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, \$685,930,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, -	\$366,713, 99 1/2
For the navy and naval operations, -	209,984, 43 1/2
For pensions, -	61,169, 93 1/2
For the Indian department, -	48,053, 24 1/2

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now? We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend \$15,079,873 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's twenty years, checked by formidable Indian wars, \$19,322,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, \$7,956,108 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times? Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American private is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant, at \$3 per week, or of corporal at \$2, (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at \$4 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who learn the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, \$38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, \$75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost \$100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the

following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. *Journals*, p. 310:

"Provided, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members \$400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; \$100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; \$250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to \$125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds \$10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was \$21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of \$3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote \$2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that \$1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about \$700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over \$10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was \$270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stopping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1842, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at \$3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think fit for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830; Dr. Barton, ditto—he has had 3½ years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 735 years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 13 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, *on the average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants, whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is \$900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of \$2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 16th Feb., 1849. Nine tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, \$15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw \$5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get \$425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]

THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the Allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts were regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in *this* document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in no public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac. It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) refused to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as *no book of later date contained* a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the last Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according, not to any old book, but to the *present* official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most *USUALLY* traveled road.' That is about the slipperiest

measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man can travel that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in the law, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to speculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, unelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soon 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Such at least is the confident belief of

New York, Oct. 1st, 1849.

H. GREELEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of Constructive Mileage as Members of the new Senate, which convened on Monday, March 5th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such Constructive Mileage was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 158 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

Mileage of Congress.

SENATE.

SESSION, 1848-'49.

Name of Senator.

	*Official distance from Washington by shortest post route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	479	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1096	2120	1696.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.....	447	540	432.00	74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C.....	288	288	230.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn.....	300	300	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	684	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo.....	808	1670	1336.00	689.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	718	760	608.00	33.60
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1065	2280	1808.00	956.00
James W. Bradbury, Me.....	595	675	540.00	64.00
Sidney Breese, Ill.....	1771	1670	1336.00	380.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	560	1431	744.80	296.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	699	539.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	531	923	738.40	313.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I.....	400	430	360.00	40.00
John M. Clayton, Del.....	117	120	96.00	2.40
John M. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	768.00
John Davis, Mass.....	398	440	352.00	33.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	1060	1931	1554.80	736.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.....	166	205	164.80	32.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.....	256	276	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	970	400	320.00	24.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.....	691	1980	1698.00	975.20
Augs. C. Dodge, Iowa.....	371	1800	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	684	1834	1467.20	758.00
S. W. Downs, La.....	1190	2800	2240.00	1288.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me.....	530	600	480.00	56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	896.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1281	1024.80	503.20
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala.....	326	1081	884.80	204.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2380	2064.00	1256.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	495	567	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	657	738	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind.....	645	1602	1281.60	765.60
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1285.60
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.00	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1200	2354	1885.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md.....	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	732.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa.....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. R. King, Ala.....	215	1100	880.00	225.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	658	330	264.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	149	114.40	35.20
T. Metcalfe, Ky.....	493	697	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	282	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	336	400	320.00	51.20
J. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	28.80
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	431	530	424.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2394	2347.20	1227.20
W. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	1011	1900	1520.00	711.20
P. Spruance, Del.....	132	150	120.00	14.40
D. Sturgeon, Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	684	1207	965.60	434.40

* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles further, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to the Senators for deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.

	(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	668	740	592.00	57.60	
Wm. Upham, Vt.	516	650	720.00	307.20	
John Wales, Del.	110	110	88.00		
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.	805	1980	1684.00	1020.00	
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00	
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Pa.	1069	1200	930.00	104.80	
D. L. Yulee, Fla.	897	1488	1190.40	472.80	

Total Senate extra.....\$21,146.20

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	487	\$389.60	\$26.40	
Green Adams, Ky.	519	931	744.80	\$29.60	
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	408	326.40	36.00	
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	298	280	224.00		
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	434	347.20	(2)	
Wash. Barrrow, Tenn.	684	1122	897.60	368.40	
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40	
Lech'd L. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00		
Henry Belinger, Va.	85	149	119.20	67.20	
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	686	548.20	52.00	
E. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60	
Auburn Birdall, N. Y.	298	590	472.00	235.20	
Reuben Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	493.20	197.60	
John B. Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	28.00	
T. S. Bocock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40	
John M. Botts, Va.	117	131	104.80	11.20	
P. W. Bowdon, Ala.	757	1148	918.40	312.80	
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	808	1528	1122.40	576.00	
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	437.60	
Nathan'l Boydton, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00	
Jaaper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00	
Samuel A. Bridges, Pa.	180	189	151.20	7.20	
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	199	190	152.00	(3)	
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40	
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	187	109.60	(4)	
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2330	1884.00	1026.40	
Allyett Buckner, Ky.	611	987	789.60	300.80	
Armistead Burt, S. C.	548	740	592.00	153.60	
Caester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40	
E. C. Cabell, Pa.	1069	1180	944.00	88.80	
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	842.40	477.60	
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1806	1444.80	916.80	
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40	
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00	
Asa W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	690	480.00	44.00	
Franklin Clark, Me.	593	651	520.80	9.60	
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	698	1062	849.60	293.20	
A. L. Clingman, N. C.	496	587	469.60	80.80	
Howell Cobb, Ga.	110	895	644.00	150.00	
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	687	1300	1040.00	506.40	
Wm. M. Cooke, Tenn.	468	1104	883.20	510.40	
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	488.00	2.40	
William Collins, N. Y.	636	652	521.60	172.80	
H. B. Conner, N. Y.	556	557	445.60	(5)	
John B. Cranston, R. I.	498	430	344.00	17.60	
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	209	167.20	47.20	
John Crowell, O.	303	825	708.00	465.60	
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	856.80	458.40	
J. D. Cummins, O.	313	500	400.00	149.60	
John R. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	4.00	
Jason C. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1480.00	704.00	
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	288.00	4.00	
D. Dickinson, O.	423	994	795.20	460.80	
James Dixon, Ct.	326	375	300.00	31.20	
Edw'd S. Donnell, N. C.	343	443	354.40	75.00	
William Duer, N. Y.	373	554	443.20	144.80	
Daniel Duncan, O.	366	986	796.80	504.00	
Garrett Duncan, Ky.	506	922	737.60	260.80	
George G. Dunn, Ind.	631	1000	800.00	303.20	
Geo. H. Eckert, Pa.	172	230	184.00	46.40	
Joseph E. Eissal, N. J.	254	817	253.60	50.40	
Thos. O. Edwards, O.	375	771	618.80	316.80	

Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	892.80	\$28.20	
Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	78.60	1.60	
Nathan Evans, Ohio.	316	482	365.60	132.80	
James J. Fagan, Ohio.	492	790	632.00	233.40	
John W. Farely, Pa.	420	430	344.00	8.00	
W. S. Featherston, Miss.	911	1645	1316.00	538.00	
Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill.	805	1290	1032.00	398.00	
David Fisher, Ohio.	445	840	672.00	316.00	
Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	88.80	
John Freedley, Pa.	154	154	123.20		
Richard French, Ky.	514	785	628.00	216.80	
George Fries, Ohio.	291	540	432.00	199.20	
Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	329.60	76.80	
John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	820	656.00	247.20	
John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1243	998.40	188.00	
Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn.	695	1142	915.80	357.60	
Josh. R. Giddings, Ohio.	338	850	680.00	409.60	
William L. Goggin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80	
Daniel Gott, N. Y.	537	530	424.00	154.40	
Horace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00		
James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1392.00	662.40	
Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	229	183.20	4.00	
Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	424	481	368.80	21.60	
Artemas Hale, Mass.	433	481	368.80	22.40	
Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1128	2078	1662.40	764.80	
Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	381	700	560.00	255.20	
David Hammons, Me.	578	695	532.00	69.60	
Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	176	142.40	(6)	
Moses Hampton, Pa.	328	341	272.80	9.00	
Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	733	963	770.40	179.20	
J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2534	2019.20	1064.00	
Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.20	206.40	
Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1805	1282.40	627.20	
Thos. J. Henley, Ind.	578	910	728.00	265.60	
William Henry, Vt.	445	558	446.40	90.40	
H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1100	880.00	375.20	
Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1078	862.40	191.20	
Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20	
Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	394	658	524.80	217.60	
Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	733	1300	1040.00	453.60	
John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	160.00	52.00	
Sam'l. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	303.20	42.40	
Charles Hudson, Mass.	423	513	410.40	74.40	
Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	695	556.00	234.40	
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	898	1600	1280.00	571.20	
Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	140	112.00	1.80	
Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.80	(7)	
Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	282	209.60	35.20	
Alfred Iverson, Ga.	737	1000	800.00	194.40	
John Jameson, Mo.	917	1708	1386.40	633.20	
Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	366	500	400.00	107.20	
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	487	590	472.00	122.40	
Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	528	658	526.40	104.00	
Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1065	2000	1600.00	744.00	
George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	390.40	
John W. Jones, Ga.	634	910	728.00	180.80	
Dav. S. Kaufman, Texas.	1317	2800	2240.00	1162.40	
Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20	
William Kennon, Jr. O.	277	462	360.80	148.00	
Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	833.60	243.20	
Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	484	375.20	22.40	
Samuel Lamm, Ohio.	313	469	375.20	124.80	
Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.60	948.00	
Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	498.00	256.80	
Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	630	504.00	89.60	
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.	871	1830	1461.00	767.30	
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.	138	157	109.80	(8)	
Thos. W. Ligon, Md.	45	45	36.00		
Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	780	1628	1300.80	675.80	
Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	326	326	260.80		
John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	739.40	200.80	
Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1796	1408.00	764.00	
Wm. B. McLay, N. Y.	232	239	184.00	(9)	
Robt. McClelland, Mich.	498	1121	896.80	208.00	
Jno. A. McClelland, Ill.	762	1227	991.60	572.00	
James McDowell, Va.	189	237	213.60	63.20	
A. R. McIlvaine, Pa.	131	178	142.40	37.60	
James J. McKay, N. C.	387	778	610.80	6.40	

W. Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Mileage distance paid for.—d. Mileage received.—e. Extra Mileage.

* See Note 3 to page 43.

(1) Undercharge \$14.40.—(2) \$6.40.—(3) \$7.20.—(4) 80 cts.—(5) 80 cts.

(6) Undercharge 80 cts.—(7) \$1.60.—(8) 80 cts.—(9) \$1.60.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md...	40	40	32.00			Amos Tuck, N. H.....	480	568	406.40	12.40	
James McQueen, S. C.....	438	638	510.40	160.00		Thos. J. Turner, Ill.....	832	2080	1684.00	998.40	
Job Mann, Pa.....	129	228	152.40	79.20		John Van Dyke, N. J.....	193	200	180.00	5.60	
Horace Mann, Mass.....	431	467	373.60	28.80		A. W. Venable, N. C.....	267	295	230.00	22.40	
George P. Marsh, Vt.....	513	680	544.00	133.60		Sam'l. F. Vinon, Ohio.....	358	528	422.40	136.00	
Dudley Marvin, N. Y.....	358	750	600.00	316.80		D. Wallace, S. C.....	464	739	617.20	236.00	
Richard K. Meade, Va.....	140	150	120.00	8.00		Cornel's Warren, N. Y.....	778	280	224.00	1.50	
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	376	466	372.80	72.00		John Wentworth, Ill.....	717	1806	1444.80	871.20	
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky.....	542	902	721.60	288.00		Hugh White, N. Y.....	378	391	312.80	10.40	
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio.....	474	310	648.00	268.80		Wm. W. Wick, Ind.....	671	998	788.80	332.00	
Isaac E. Morse, La.....	1281	2600	2020.00	1035.20		James S. Wiley, Me.....	680	795	636.00	92.00	
Joseph Mullins, N. Y.....	416	557	445.60	112.80		Hezekiah Williams, Me.....	671	759	607.20	70.40	
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y.....	253	230	184.00	(10)		David Wilmot, Pa.....	244	390	312.00	116.80	
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.....	289	278	222.40	7.20		James Wilson, N. H.....	424	548	438.40	99.20	
Henry Nes, Pa.....	90	100	80.00	6.00		R. C. Winthrop, Mass.....	448	453	364.40	8.00	
Wm. A. Newell, N. Y.....	178	200	160.00	17.60		J. A. Woodward, S. C.....	480	700	580.00	176.00	
Henry Nicoll, N. Y.....	232	230	184.00	(11)							
David Outlaw, N. C.....	260	348	278.40	70.40							
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass.....	437	461	363.80	19.20							
Chas. H. Peaselee, N. H.....	481	545	436.00	51.20							
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	516	650	520.00	107.20							
John S. Pendleton, Va.....	82	96	76.80	11.20							
George Petrie, N. Y.....	390	453	362.40	52.40							
John Pettit, Ind.....	628	1911	1048.80	546.40							
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky.....	696	1117	893.60	336.80							
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1073	1885	1492.00	633.60							
Tim. Pillabury, Texas.....	1686	2800	2240.00	891.20							
James Pollock, Pa.....	181	232	235.60	80.80							
Wm. B. Preston, Va.....	278	345	276.00	53.60							
Harvey Putnam, N. Y.....	375	575	540.00	240.00							
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y.....	400	417	383.60	18.60							
R. B. Rhett, S. C.....	509	649	519.20	48.00							
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill.....	633	1663	1334.40	664.00							
Thos. Richey, O.....	553	538	428.80	142.40							
John L. Robinson, Ind.....	500	555	632.00	280.60							
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.....	514	1002	801.60	308.40							
Julius Rockwell, Mass.....	376	423	336.00	35.20							
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.....	337	325	202.00	6.40							
J. Dixon Roman, Md.....	69	119	90.40	35.20							
Robt. L. Rose, N. Y.....	354	504	434.80	201.60							
Joseph M. Root, Ohio.....	392	309	730.00	406.40							
Daniel Rumsey, Jr. N. Y.....	293	621	490.96	250.80							
Dani. B. St. John, N. Y.....	294	311	254.96	29.68							
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.....	498	899	608.00	231.68							
Robt. C. Schenck, Ohio.....	461	709	634.00	235.20							
Aug. H. Shepard, N. C.....	320	400	336.00	64.00							
Elakim Sherrill, N. Y.....	342	300	288.00	14.40							
Henry H. Sibley.....	1223	3333	1384.00	601.00							
P. H. Silvester, N. Y.....	317	370	206.80	18.40							
R. F. Simpson, S. C.....	521	808	642.40	237.60							
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y.....	376	300	311.20	15.20							
Eph'm. K. Smith, Me.....	682	701	580.80	65.20							
Robert Smith, Ill.....	808	1543	1004.00	214.40							
Truman Smith, Ct.....	326	360	278.00	27.20							
Fred. P. Stanton, Tenn.....	915	1507	1200.00	473.60							
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y.....	366	451	300.80	63.00							
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga.....	604	755	604.00	120.80							
Andrew Stewart, Pa.....	195	283	210.40	54.40							
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich.....	605	1230	938.00	500.00							
John Strohm, Pa.....	121	130	104.00	7.20							
Wm. Strong, Pa.....	145	195	156.00	40.00							
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y.....	232	230	184.00	(12)							
John L. Taylor, Ohio.....	400	644	515.20	195.20							
B. G. Thibodeaux, La.....	1243	2474	1079.20	984.80							
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn.....	719	1162	529.60	354.40							
James Thompson, Pa.....	456	786	623.00	264.00							
Jacob Thompson, Miss.....	911	1630	1320.00	591.20							
R. W. Thompson, Ind.....	644	1661	648.00	331.60							
J. B. Thompson, Ky.....	553	834	747.20	304.80							
R. W. Thompson, Va.....	350	672	537.60	257.60							
V. Thompson, Iowa.....	900	1668	1404.40	774.20							
P. R. Thurston, R. I.....	374	448	384.00	84.80							
P. W. Tompkins, Miss.....	1051	1963	1570.40	729.80							
Robert Toombs, Ga.....	570	765	612.00	156.00							

Total House extra..... \$52,826.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:-

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Senators at 40 cents..... 52,863

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Representatives at 40 cents..... 150,216

Total Circuitous Miles..... 183,081

Circuitous Milage of the House..... \$52,826.40

Circuitous Milage of the Senate..... 21,462.20

Total Circuitous Milage.. \$73,472.60

Economy in the Public Expenditure.

Civil, Military and Naval Milage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—M'Kay's Bill defeated.

Jan. 25, J. J. M'Kay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about \$175,000 yearly, and once in four years \$225,000, by stopping the payment of milage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for books to be given to members as presents, and regulating the milence. At this session \$175,000 had been voted for milage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road;" \$75,000 for milage of military officers, by the shortest mail-route, at 10 cents; \$60,000 for milage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for milage, at other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; years 1853, says 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashmun, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynch, Macclay, Pettit, Rhett, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton. It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington; from tables thus compiled the milage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed milage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: in the latter case, he was to receive \$4 per day during such absence.

* a Name of Member.—b. Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c. Milage distance paid for.—d. Milage received.—e. Extra Milage.

(10) Undercharge \$2.40.—(11) \$1.80.—(12) \$1.60.

Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. A part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was henceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and *constructive* mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen \$2 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some \$40,000 of mileage to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed \$17,500 out of moneys entrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, \$1,500 or \$1,000, down to \$500, for his services or attendance; or had received \$15 to \$3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of \$250, being \$83 per month extra beyond their pay; folders and laborers were presented with a *douceur* of \$200 each; policemen had \$100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of \$100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of Ia., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—\$75,000 for the Docu-

mentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at \$2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to \$20 or \$23 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress \$1,500 a year, and 30 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid \$6 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A journey in Ohio that was 480 miles from Washington in 1839, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 323 miles! He was paid accordingly.]

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducting the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When \$6 a day were first given, the attorney-general got \$1,500 a year; now he has \$4,000, and they have \$8. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 18, 1816:

"The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation (\$1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."

Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world."

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, McClelland, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to

include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 62—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging, and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place, while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and it a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding \$50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles: editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and \$750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The yeas, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Jeff. Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance,

Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say 14 ounces had been rated at 1½, it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Hoggins's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On new papers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. \$750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses \$1,300 to \$3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 62 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbins, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbins shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails, "in thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbins states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the postmaster-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to postmasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1849, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

INLAND LETTER POSTAGE.—For three hundred miles, or under that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 300 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

INLAND NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET, HANDBILL, AND CIRCULAR POSTAGE.—Newspapers, when not over 1,900 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and 1½ cents for any greater distance: within the U. S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than ¼ a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or 1½ cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of 2½ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than ½ an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

BRITISH AND IRISH CORRESPONDENCE—POSTAGE-RATES.—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamer. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay-

ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country to that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected in the United States: they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and that only, must be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Gibraltar; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Malta; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburgh; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Wirttemberg, British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, by the U. S. BREMEN LINE OF MAIL-PACKETS.—Foreign letter-postage to be charged in addition to United States postage, to wit:

Cents.	Cents.
Altona..... 6	Mecklenb'gh Streltitz..... 12
Bremen..... nothing.	Nassau or Prussia..... 12
Brunswick..... 6	Oldenburgh..... 5
Gotha or Darmstadt..... 12	Oaxe Meiningen..... 12
Frankfort-on-the-Main 12	Saxe Weimar..... 12
Hamburg or Hanover 6	Saxony (kingdom)..... 12
Lubec..... 9	Wurtemburgh..... 12

Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. postage alone may be prepaid.

Denmark—Copenhagen, &c..... 22 cents.
Norway—Bergen, Christiana, &c..... 30 "
St. Petersburg or Cronstadt..... 24 "
Sweden—Stockholm and farthest parts..... 39 "
Single letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage to be prepaid.

The single letter to the following places is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 37 cts.; Austria, Baden, or Eastern Italy, 18 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, 37 cts.

Naval Prize Money.

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting \$100,000 (in addition to \$50,000 paid Mrs. D. already) for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction off Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days of the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval rations of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead. J. Pollock, Pa., said 4. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-o-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847; and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while in some other ships 903 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors enlisting for a given time may be detained for a longer time when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No; by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you now do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't?—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the Marion, in 38 days, to 8th Jan., 1847, 23 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor flogged for bad cooking! The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the Germantown, one sailor got seven and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren? They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New-

England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the unflinching efforts of the House for a defence of a deplorable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of serving beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual supply-bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 37. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of minor offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty?

I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of convicts, thus degraded and humbled? In the army the deplorable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be treated with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most repulsive to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers.

—Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this stick, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have emancipated themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S.

Few men of them require corporeal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God?"

Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of its struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Niles asked whether they would longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.

Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 25, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote.—Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment be believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:

YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamilton, Jones, Metcalfe, Niles, Underwood, Upsum, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Roak, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tarney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greens, of R. I., said he was for abolishing the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 50 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1800 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three-fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-

cated and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the clasp and ball, by suspension by the thumbs (torture), and by what is called the gag, with other punishments as degrading as any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o'-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct: in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprit withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk; drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; forgetful, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor; doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge, on board the *Saratoga*, adds, that "the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea, where the men could not obtain it." Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions. Beside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being the strokes of the cat on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filthiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarrelling 9; do. 12; sleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; "sleeping" 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and suspicion of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 50; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 10; being out of his hammock after hours 12; stealing water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; throwing overboard top of a spit-on 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 12; below on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 12; skylarking on gr-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 12; naked on spar-deck 9; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 248]; fifteen

do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. McCIernand moved a resolution, which was adopted, 104 to 60, as follows:

"Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale."

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price "to actual settlers and cultivators" was to be \$1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1856. The session was near its close, nothing was done: as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption thereto for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at \$14, and interest. Anybody might buy at \$14 any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be \$5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is

costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimation; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactions could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,459,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,958 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 245,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed; 100,309,656 acres had been sold for \$136,772,077, the average price per acre being \$1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles; the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande (no part of Texas), 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north [Santa Fé country, New Mexico], 124,933; total 325,520 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter. Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

Branch Mints—Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchanges, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New-York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposit: in four years, to March, 1849, \$40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New York. Mr. Walker estimated the coin brought into the U. S. by immigrants from abroad at \$8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New-York, in a year, \$35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New-York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New-York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New-York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least two too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-

age of \$650,000 per annum? The deposits of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1846, were of the value of \$241,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was \$5,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, received of U. S. gold, \$5,649,373 as deposits for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches, during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, \$151,017,714, or less than \$2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of four mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soule, and Smith, senators elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility; and they reported on the 13th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 18th of January, 1849; that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1849—and that his election was void, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810; came to the U. S. when a minor had resided in them since he was 18 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat; no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it; the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois; been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. Mason said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1780; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1783; was elected to the Senate, from Pa. 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. Foote moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. SEWARD said that nine years' citizenship, at the commence-

ment of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. HALE, on the contrary, respected that provision the most.—General SHIELDS asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 34; and Mr. Foote said he feared that it was intended to fix a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grafton, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. DOUGLASS. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor can not fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant; but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy: the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. HALE wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. WEBSTER. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. DOUGLASS. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. BERRIEN. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote; how then can he resign?—Mr. DOUGLASS. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. BUTLER said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. UNDERWOOD. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. DAWSON said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. HALE moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. BADGER did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. DOWNS. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim

General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. Mason said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglass was checked by Mr. Mangum when saying that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign?—Mr. Foote said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress: he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American family on the battle-grounds of Mexico, and his heroic deed had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stood confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can be desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. Butler did not say but that the general might have resigned at first [although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat]; but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. Dawson condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the election could therefore not qualify him—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General Cass said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 28 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. [see ex. doc. 11], during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounted to \$80,071,755; the expenditures to \$60,655,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, \$29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but \$1,314,967, for \$28,101,645 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 26 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1848], he states the balance in treasury at \$33,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at \$1,701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1848, was \$153,585. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were \$600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious

task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically spread over 588 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 100. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 116 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds \$3,600,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, were \$17,866,105, and the receipts \$19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1849, were \$66,431,944, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some \$31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1848, at \$63,778,450, to which was to be added other \$10,127,200 received from loans and treasury notes, and \$3,000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, \$75,931,650. The funded debt had increased \$48,686,151 between Mar. 4, 1845, and Oct. 1, 1848. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of \$2,668,666,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly \$124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and it is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of \$450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over \$200,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792, the taxation of the United Kingdom was only \$16,000,000—now it is \$280,000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1838, the debt was 4,590,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,640,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 24 of May, 1828, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its labyrinths, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our ancestors, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes: a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do any thing; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1848. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Witt Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and without the reach of these who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1813, which gives each district-attorney \$250 a year and ten usual fees of office." What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made \$28,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees in the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1793, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Were still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1849, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force: what is law and what is not puzzles our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a million of fifty jurists; and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill, or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood; its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system.

The legislature of 1848 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A complete code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Brougham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—[Complete.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Hamlin, Hub'd, Talbot,

Counties. Whig. L. F. &c. Taylor. Cass. V. B.

Acushnet	410	868	30	491	868	106
Barnstable	3679	4927	1250	4797	5089	1745
Berkshire	861	1534	698	895	1460	813
Bristol	1662	2040	130	2102	2321	247
Dorchester	3817	3050	1009	3056	2634	1637
Lincoln	4306	3804	505	5316	4670	967
Oxford	1428	3908	831	1529	3805	1206
Penobscot	2506	4302	898	3073	4646	1560
Saco	793	1124	389	997	1163	432
Somerset	2548	3211	687	2453	2066	1021
Waldo	1883	3770	671	1816	3596	1124
Washington	224	2215	25	2505	3482	458
York	2756	3031	632	3493	4037	844

Total vote...28260 37534 8025...35276 40206 12178

Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249.

Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,248.

The aggregate vote of the State falls short of that of the

Presidential election 13,841—the Whigs losing

7,915; Locos, 2,672; and Free-soilers, 4,153.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR. 1849. CONGRESS.

Chamber. Dins. Berry, Tuck, G. W. Kit.

Dist. I. Main. W. Moor. &c. F. S. T. W. Scat.

Rockingham...3929 4558 1152...4440 4515 38

Safford...2007 2126 589...2531 2123 9

II. Enst. Peas. Stew-

Belknap...1032 1965 376...1038 1974 359

Carroll...811 2097 522...792 2036 476

Merrimack...1833 4571 1114...1843 4580 1079

III. Wilson. Vose. Scat.

Rillsborough...3660 5086 1041...4659 5562 4

Cheshire...2433 2322 654...3107 2316 8

IV. J. Kit. Hib. White.

Sullivan...1254 1952 522...1256 1947 524

Stratford...2070 3897 981...2069 3896 968

Dows...535 1537 211...533 1520 220

Total...18764 30107 7162 29969 22068 3685

Dinsmore over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310;

Folk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain

since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Tay-

lor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

VERMONT.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Coolidge, Needham, Clark,

Counties. Whig. P. D. &c. Taylor. V. B. Cass.

Bennington...1882 1668 119...1554 616 1150

Rutland...5152 1760 272...2911 1377 744

Windham...2714 1577 619...2648 1443 608

Vernon...2207 3179 38...1780 1806 1414

Windsor...4210 2889 54...3656 1908 1103

Madison...2614 1501 112...2506 1035 319

Middlebury...2161 1783 435...1763 1516 571

Franklin...1811 1451 733...1450 1204 691

Grand Isle...327 123 122...311 104 130

Caledonia...1560 2203 67...1367 888 1158

Champlain...438 439 1...370 42 331

Lamoille...456 955 523...289 754 474

Orleans...1244 1163 131...1056 536 562

Washington...1687 2369 92...1398 1106 1693

Total...26,443 23492 3383...23122 13837 10948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 482. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

Vote for Congress in III^d District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh—Meacham, W., 6,645; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Meacham over all, 1,094. Marsh over all, 944.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

Counties. Briggs, Bout- Phil- Briggs, Phil- Cush's

County. Whig. well. lips. County. Whig. lips. & scat.

Barnstable...1274 653 289...1894 419 714

Berkshire...3318 2474 806...3587 1215 2196

Bristol...3344 1898 1335...5178 2418 1973

Dukes...186 78 40...248 58 154

Essex...7117 3387 3083...3457 5452 3458

Franklin...3323 1597 1164...2323 1329 1481

Hampshire...3205 1123 1268...3350 1472 928

Hampden...3121 3039 648...3402 994 2267

Middlesex...9079 6277 3863...9587 6129 4447

Nantucket...291 57 100...530 159 77

Norfolk...4299 1981 2160...4632 3265 1502

Plymouth...3426 1639 2135...5760 2597 1629

Suffolk...6335 1998 1245...8247 2566 1446

Worcester...6677 4825 6517...6445 7008 4132

Total...54495 32265 24853...61640 36011 26404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phil-

lips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775.

Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,269.

RHODE-ISLAND.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Anthony, Sackett, Harris,

Counties. Whig. L. F. and scat. Taylor. Cass. V. B.

Bristol...352 50 3...590 151 18

Kent...588 238 34...690 318 52

Newport...878 148 53...1207 205 109

Providence...2582 2006 339...3542 2515 398

Washington...701 522 112...750 450 149

Total...5081 2964 561 6779 3646 730

Anthony over all, 1,558. Taylor over Cass and

Van Buren, 2,403.

Vote for Congress in 1st District—King, W., 2,005;

Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering,

206. 11^d District—First trial (April)—Shearman,

W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and

scattering, 186. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W.,

2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.

CONNECTICUT.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist. & Cos. Trumbull, Seymour, Niles,

County. Whig. L. F. P. S. Taylor, Cass. V. B.

Hartford...5374 5424 454...6000 5345 810

Tolland...1819 1703 178...1695 1612 191

II. New-Haven...4674 3730 542...5273 4518 896

Middlesex...1461 2090 286...2136 2152 361

III. New-London...3623 3183 518...4020 3421 776

Windham...2215 1945 780...2298 2262 799

IV. Fairfield...4356 3512 201...5036 4064 462

Litchfield...3778 3519 561...3918 3674 800

Total...27800 25106 3520 30314 27046 5005

Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles, and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 866; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

Official Aggregate for State Officers.
Lt. Gov.—Thomas Backus, 28,036; Charles H. Pond, 25,335; J. Boyd, and scattering, 3,498. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,801.

Sec'y.—Rog. H. Mills, 28,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210. *Treasurer*—Stephen Taylor, 26,461; Hy. D. Smith, 25,519; Geo. Reed, 3,582; scattering, 381. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

Controller—Abijah Cullin, 28,045; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,540. Cullin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

Aggregate Vote for Congress.
1 Chapman, W., 7327.. Waldo, L. F., 7444.. Scal, 28
2 Babcock, " 6532.. Booth, " 6872.. " 139
3 Rockwell, " 5992.. Cleveland, " 6140.. " 27
4 Butler, " 8172.. Wildman, " 7023.. " 676

PENNSYLVANIA.—[Official.]

1849—CANAL COMMISSIONERS—1849. GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties.	Fuller.	Gamble, w.	swarth, L. F.	Painter, L. F.	ston, L. F.	Long, L. F.
Adams	1645	1256	2314	1785	2331	1806
Allegheny	6263	5103	8244	6130	8556	6164
Armstrong	1618	1937	1864	2013	2094	2133
Beaver	2349	2022	2591	2329	2760	2384
Bedford	2523	2579	2610	2736	2613	2739
Berks	2867	6827	4113	8390	4207	8411
Blair	1730	1310	2285	1424	2293	1427
Bradford	2484	2587	2992	5700	3241	3741
Bucks	4432	4857	5063	5204	5084	5245
Butler	2106	1941	2303	2310	2410	2306
Cambria	1128	1375	1118	1440	1151	1421
Carbon	490	756	746	1000	768	900
Centre	1332	2003	1636	2540	1649	2544
Chester	5085	4300	4000	2101	5895	3140
Clarion	940	1851	1134	2309	1255	2309
Clearfield	526	901	903	1100	630	1111
CClinton	670	1001	702	907	808	1004
Columbia	1646	2413	1922	3134	1980	3137
Crawford	2204	2493	2398	2778	2580	2849
Cumberland	2538	2009	2003	3085	2989	3069
Dauphin	2788	2108	3303	2287	3249	2269
Delaware	1743	1811	1974	1840	1975	1500
Elk	131	256	118	277	145	283
Erie	2503	1369	3305	2096	3500	2087
Fayette	2113	2645	2710	3273	2776	3290
Franklin	3097	2685	3736	3004	3758	2988
Greene	1084	2047	1297	2350	1354	2862
Huntingdon	1787	1330	2277	1846	2289	1871
Indiana	1729	1230	2256	1563	2371	1568
Jefferson	463	870	642	928	788	992
Juniata	929	1099	1108	1190	1103	1201
Lancaster	7193	4224	5716	5919	9727	5514
Lebanon	2378	1788	2522	1807	2637	1800
Lehigh	2317	2594	2521	2966	2530	2996
Luzerne	2578	3149	2895	3663	2877	5785
Lycoming	1524	2130	1931	2287	426	1769
McKean	238	365	362	406	376	420
Mercer	2424	2618	3462	3103	3643	3109
Mifflin	1031	1305	1432	1585	1443	1501
Monroe	251	1303	972	1635	425	1769
Montgomery	3698	5081	4522	5337	4645	5218
Northampton	2215	2962	2460	3407	2551	3476
Northumberland	1111	1874	1486	2038	1546	2124
Perry	927	1419	1343	2056	1399	2064
Philadelphia	7386	4602	8955	4972	8963	4972
" co.	11714	14630	18994	18005	6998	18028
Pike	119	654	119	508	126	612
Potter	282	546	277	690	278	627
Schuylkill	5478	3651	4181	3394	4264	3338
Somerset	2141	964	2703	1077	2755	1100
Sullivan	149	380		182	360	
Susquehanna	1341	2073	1505	2375	1597	2416
Tioga	1183	1621	1124	1980	1219	2077
Union	2431	1620	2941	1580	2887	1636
Venango	517	1023	835	1233	988	1032
Warren	613	943	901	1136	947	1145

Counties.	Fuller.	Gamble, w.	swarth, L. F.	Painter, L. F.	ston, L. F.	Long, L. F.
Washington	3576	3610	3906	3952	4065	3941
Wayne	624	1297	745	1402	855	1407
Westmoreland	2397	4097	2889	4983	2850	4951
Wyoming	763	706	750	890	780	941
York	3359	4095	4122	4319	4162	4543

Total... 133151 144740 164294 166930 108523 168221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following vote:—Phila. city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin, 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkill, 215; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439.

Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 8,150; Painter, L. F., over Middleswarth, 2,636; Johnston's majority for Governor, 302. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,274; over Cass, 13,537. The vote for Taylor was 185,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 11,263.

MARYLAND.—[Official.]

CONGRESS—1849. PRESIDENT—1849.

District and Counties.	Rich. I. Bowie, W. position.	No op-tay. lor. Cass. V. B.
I.		
Anne Arundel (proper)	917	963 849 5
Calvert	414	431 335
Charles	330	769 308
Montgomery	1031	1087 771 1
Prince George's	835	1081 733 1
St. Mary's	756	788 422
Total	4283	5059 3508 7
II.		
T. J. McKaig, W.	W. T. Hamilton, L. F.	
Allegany	1682	1720 1579 1620 3
Frederick	2353	2334 3158 2983 20
Washington	2556	2633 2698 2434 1
Total	7191	7307 7425 7037 24
III.		
George W. Gray, W.	Edw'd Hammond, L. F.	
Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Baltimore City	1426	2482 2234 2932 16
Baltimore County	1092	2185 2527 2669 7
Carroll County	1399	1516 1763 1672 7
Howard District	539	720 730 637
Total	4456	6903 7254 7910 30
IV.		
John R. Kenly, W.	R. M. McLane, L. F.	
Wards 1-15, Balt.	6326	7277 8240 8063 56
V.		
A. Evans, W.	S. M. Magraw, L. F.	
Caroline	586	507 492 580
Cecil	1541	1297 1504 1444 4
Harford	1461	1443 1521 1253 3
Kent	639	489 645 447 3
Queen Anne's	749	651 725 612
Total	4986	4487 4887 4346 10
VI.		
John Borman, W.	No opposition.	
Dorchester	719	1367 820
Somerset	1019	1413 1005 1
Talbot	712	706 719 1
Worcester	1007	1351 1130
Total	3457	4837 3674 2

The vote for Taylor was 37,702; Cass, 34,528; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,370 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,368. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,040; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 518 maj. for Congress in the 11th District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 684 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the 11th District in 1845, and in 1843 the Whigs carried every district.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[Official.]

[illegible]

WHIG.	RECAPITULATION— <i>Aggregates.</i>	LOCO.	MAJORITIES.
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Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott	199,134	5,900
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,875	Henry S. Radall	201,189	2,686
Torrey-Genl.—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chaffield*	204,125	4,346
Genl.—Alvah Hunt	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	199,134	5,183
Naval Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,633	Frederick Follett*	202,959	1,326
Chief Eng. and Surv.—Hezekiah C. Seym'r*	204,175	Alexander Campbell	201,027	3,148
Naval Inspector—Benjamin Squire	200,726	Darius Clark*	204,635	3,909
Chief of Appeals—Joshua A. Spencer	196,630	Freeborn G. Jewett*	200,988	4,308

Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average Locco do, 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,511; do, Workingmen, 950. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1840 of 653, the Whig vote now less than Taylor's 16,776; Locco vote now less than Cass 15,000; Van Buren's, 32,893; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's 564. The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 203,919; Locco, 199,784. Whig majority, 5,135. THE LEGISLATURE stands—Senate, Whig, 17; Locco, 15—Assembly, Whig, 63; Locco, 65. On Joint Ballot. * Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket. Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Loccofocos.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Co.	Gillingham, W. t.	Seating, man.	Cling man.	Brynm., W. t.	Tay- lor, W. t.
Buncombe.....	1134	138	775	236	906
Cherokee.....	574	36	435	134	540
Cleveland.....	384	134	153	581	314
Caldwell.....	542	12	362	905	503
Burke.....	641	94	386	270	1210
McDowell.....	724	23	345	268	559
Haywood.....	599	64	395	221	418
Henderson.....	625	63	447	144	541
Macon.....	475	144	374	226	427
Rutherford.....	903	332	570	787	958
Yancey.....	730	111	293	269	31 m.

Total.....7231 1146 4550 3426 6506 2235

II.	J. P. Cald- well, W. t.	Stokes, L.	Boyd, W. t.	Bogle, W. t.
Ashe.....	981	8	365	278
Catawba.....	232	47	235	443
Davie.....	463	10	381	229
Iredell and Alexander } 1553	969	896	337	1137
Rowan.....	737	74	656	198
Surry.....	836	747	946	477
Wilkes.....	1549	14	405	745

Total.....6851 1869 3982 3025 5296 2333

III.	Deberry, W. t.	G. F. Cald- well, L. F.	Barrin, ger, W. t.	Leake, L. F.
Anson.....	1020	538	586	16
Cabarrus.....	690	511	514	84
Gaston and Lincoln } 272	494	321	903	828
Mecklenburg and Union } 617	1139	519	148	775
Montgomery.....	418	176	545	15
Moore.....	525	545	389	243
Richmond.....	492	134	410	33
Stanly.....	695	99	328	725

Total.....4399 4299 3412 702 6033 3847

IV.	Sheppard, Whig.	Keene, Loco.	Sheppard, Whig.	Clem's, Loco.
Davidson.....	692	528	718	596
Guilford.....	1526	332	1354	921
Randolph.....	1145	339	953	321
Rockingham.....	233	623	284	646
Stokes and Forsyth } 345	511	713	873	1014

Total.....4405 3138 4022 2634 5391 2196

V.	Nash, Whig.	Venable, Loco.	Kerr, Whig.	Venable, Loco.
Caswell.....	269	1016	298	1081
Chatham.....	1200	824	1194	620
Granville.....	904	960	986	891
Orange and Alamance } 1635	1592	1621	1497	1667
Person.....	314	633	336	569

Total.....4315 5025 4435 4588 4298 4540

VI.	Daniel, Loco.	Clarke, Loco.	Daniel, Loco.	Aarring- ton, L.
Edgecombe.....	792	467	632	787
Franklin.....	624	210	560	385
Halifax.....	512	48	452	303
Johnston.....	644	404	443	398
Nash.....	450	375	272	733
Wake.....	523	896	927	700
Warren.....	308	30	610	154

Total.....4413 2430 3396 6410 3009 5897

* Foster, Loco, in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given to Ashe and 179 in Rowan.
 † At the late election in the VIth District, H. W. Miller (Whig) polled 134 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 256 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 56. Mr. Todd's vote in this district, in 1847, was 314.

VII.	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.	McKay, Loco.	Hall, Loco.	Tay- lor, Loco.
Bladen.....	360	240	249	186	230
Brunswick.....	185	13	123	186	319
Columbus.....	436	76	223	73	169
Cumberland.....	639	521	608	411	812
Duplin.....	898	493	672	148	318
N. Hanover.....	1029	46	739	114	464
Onslow.....	568	182	436	61	211
Robeson.....	486	501	235	343	633
Sampson.....	539	741	524	295	612

Total.....5123 2813 3894 1827 3818 623

VIII.	Stanly, Whig.	Lane, Loco.	Donnell, Whig.	Lane, Loco.
Beaufort.....	883	618	546	460
Craven.....	673	698	503	522
Carteret.....	484	405	968	318
Greene.....	296	318	358	314
Hyde.....	478	333	416	267
Jones.....	210	182	167	143
Lenoir.....	270	457	258	361
Pitt.....	702	608	547	414
Tyrrell.....	361	89	332	101
Wayne.....	291	1078	268	860
Washington.....	336	188	380	146

Total.....4987 4940 4293 3924 4997 3906

IX.	Outlaw, Whig.	Person, Loco.	Outlaw, Whig.	Biggs, Loco.
Bertie.....	517	949	504	363
Camden.....	539	101	500	92
Currituck.....	227	545	160	509
Chowan.....	252	202	272	176
Gates.....	417	382	354	328
Hartford.....	278	223	330	222
Martin.....	345	564	301	543
Northampton.....	469	581	485	389
Perquimans.....	450	314	421	203
Pasquotank.....	568	207	518	244

Total.....4053 3477 3795 3071 4058 2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor 1848, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,486. President 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 39,237.

‡ Bryan had 199 votes, in the VIth District, in 1847.

GEORGIA.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848. PRES'T—1849.

Counties.	Hill, W. t.	Townsend, W. t.	Clinch, W. t.	Townsend, W. t.	Taylor, W. t.
Appling.....	133	191	108	169	144
Baker.....	273	568	245	425	341
Baldwin.....	397	309	317	315	332
Bibb.....	634	734	602	665	705
Bryan.....	117	76	112	89	128
Bulloch.....	25	408	34	382	43
Burke.....	464	343	590	370	598
Butts.....	234	411	243	354	269
Camden.....	62	178	89	181	106
Campbell.....	311	653	251	569	281
Carroll.....	428	891	862	705	475
Cass.....	905	1461	731	1341	988
Chatham.....	698	798	776	582	843
Chattooga.....	396	462	350	428	402
Cherokee.....	681	1101	594	977	680
Clark.....	584	454	616	437	624
Cobb.....	898	1069	718	975	862
Columbia.....	361	220	489	282	519
Coweta.....	770	724	753	645	523
Crawford.....	377	465	304	454	402
Dade.....	67	309	69	286	102
Decatur.....	469	302	391	385	493
DeKalb.....	832	1014	759	990	799
Doyle.....	311	505	317	517	349
Early.....	144	437	152	306	200
Effingham.....	202	124	175	110	188
Elbert.....	995	195	906	174	891
Emanuel.....	176	307	195	269	155
Fayette.....	449	697	417	644	521
Floyd.....	736	780	569	600	680

	Hill, W. Towns.	Clinch, Towns.	Taylor, Cass.	Dist. & Co.	Alston, Sellers, Gay, Taylor, Jay	
Smith	496	753	453	657	629	747
Smith	389	974	354	1052	363	965
Smith	283	839	297	786	402	855
Smith	94	38	121	38	132	22
Smith	761	128	796	131	827	139
Smith	730	639	736	711	745	635
Smith	542	695	527	683	521	664
Smith	322	771	446	784	425	778
Smith	412	344	436	321	473	283
Smith	448	441	735	407	403	
Smith	355	486	353	452	415	473
Smith	910	895	888	878	939	924
Smith	568	681	627	687	697	674
Smith	41	337	66	318	86	955
Smith	558	732	513	664	561	668
Smith	410	540	429	471	469	521
Smith	430	107	519	93	607	111
Smith	398	434	406	443	404	417
Smith	537	58	455	22	367	29
Smith	399	249	389	329	301	301
Smith	153	146	185	145	171	151
Smith	282	172	267	176	238	137
Smith	419	430	422	455	507	437
Smith	587	659	680	673	638	647
Smith	300	340	363	321	301	271
Smith	624	475	680	655	536	635
Smith	517	561	450	470	516	477
Smith	70	133	125	117	117	10
Smith	743	434	739	719	717	732
Smith	733	439	669	670	719	694
Smith	224	53	224	224	224	224
Smith	723	272	363	321	467	410
Smith	1009	857	1039	853	1339	856
Smith	793	1177	502	949	769	1072
Smith	810	510	913	442	1045	502
Smith	600	206	470	152	636	193
Smith	850	508	277	301	352	420
Smith	719	885	737	835	828	892
Smith	940	399	219	307	330	423
Smith	374	920	388	312	392	434
Smith	21	830	239	239	235	207
Smith	777	769	673	683	780	724
Smith	739	542	679	488	908	595
Smith	226	251	195	222	265	226
Smith	824	648	907	786	926	686
Smith	662	577	571	466	733	587
Smith	796	786	741	813	819	738
Smith	328	69	563	68	388	55
Smith	97	96	291	76	361	44
Smith	173	219	183	162	160	160
Smith	416	310	441	330	536	268
Smith	1096	406	1023	433	1122	394
Smith	330	392	267	414	331	414
Smith	285	673	300	743	412	641
Smith	620	423	611	356	697	344
Smith	536	741	526	721	544	741
Smith	731	918	635	779	734	965
Smith	263	217	205	205	193	161
Smith	595	417	575	325	614	360
Smith	572	592	612	558	692	626
Smith	62	112	62	61	66	69
Smith	441	324	421	345	452	293
Smith	331	512	388	513	473	498
Smith	45322	46514	41931	43220	47544	44802
Smith	42,100	44,177	40,177	40,177	40,177	40,177

ALABAMA.

1849—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

	1917		1918		1919	
	Alston	Sellers	Gayle	Taylor	Taylor	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Loco.	
Wm.	198	192..	156	196....	100	139
er.	692	342..	673	302....	772	277
ro.	216	610..	358	586....	120	327
culh.	416	343..	358	383....	426	221
ango	681	608..	774	565....	789	553
lino	1343	1195..	1280	1117....	1319	1073

Judge Collier, Local, for Governor, had no opposition, and received 87,221 votes. Scattering, 549.

* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.

† In Madison, Pope polled 570, and in St. Clair 202, beside 51½ in the other counties.

‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 125; Bowdon's maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.

TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS. PRES'T—48.

Dist. & Cos.	Bell.	Wood.	Kauf.	Fitzpat.	Tay-	man	rick	Jac.	For	Cass.
Anderson.....	18	130.	320	3....	83	229				
Angelina.....	7	61.	71	1....	29	52				
Bowie.....	7	58.	122	9....						
Cass.....	92	185.	272	21....	107	228				
Cherokee.....	118	386.			110	302				
Collin.....	112	32.	178		43	99				
Cooke.....			30							
Dallas.....	120	183.	305	8....	57	209				
Denton.....	39	33.	53		7	46				
Fannin.....	184	76.	343		88	245				
Grayson.....					47	134				
Harrison.....	118	464.	506	154....	364	381				
Henderson.....	24	125.	121		42	68				
Hopkins.....	64	181.	323		70	227				
Houston.....	108	207.	287		24	161				
Hunt.....	58	55.	154		11	66				
Jasper.....	70	65.	132		53	113				
Jefferson.....	19	121.								
Kaufman.....	264	117.	480		186	358				
Lamar.....	40	249.	254		68	144				
Liberty.....	68	480.	501	4....	97	313				
Nacogdoches.....	21	150.	171		20	56				
Newton.....	79	173.	256	6....	43	194				
Polk.....	27	214.	222		56	107				
Red River.....	121	142.	440	11....	177	344				
Rusk.....	310	301.	653	36....	202	455				
Sabine.....	2	246.	251	4....	33	181				
San Augustine.....	41	239.	304	12....	70	234				
Shelby.....	89	435.	520	7....	93	336				
Smith.....	76	255.	317	19....	57	144				
Titus.....	135	242.	293	16....	123	206				
Tyler.....	95	142.	168	1....						
Upshur.....	22	49.	143	5....						
Van Zandt.....					26	68				
Total.....	2483	5795.	8324	363....	2397	5790				

II.

	Bell.	Wood.	Kauf.	Fitzpat.	Tay-	man	rick	Jac.	For	Cass.
Austin.....	195	7.	6	72....	45	175				
Bastrop.....	241	43.	50	133....	42	191				
Bexar.....	690	19.	621	70....	189	332				
Brazoria.....	301	18.	98	70....	83	172				
Brazos.....	54	9.	2	50....	33					
Burleson.....			43	85....	9	64				
Caldwell.....	108	35.	86	81....	27	99				
Calhoun.....	102	20.	18	4....	71	76				
Cameron.....	581	202.	725							
Colorado.....	111	7.	32	46....	20	68				
Comal.....	137	54.	181	1....	14	105				
De Witt.....	100	25.	92	26....	16	81				
Fayette.....	362	28.	105	196....	92	175				
Fort Bend.....	201	2.	29	97....	39	135				
Galveston.....	316	165.	214	18....	217	235				
Gillespie.....	303	2.	156	2....						
Goliad.....	72	9.	51		27	34				
Gonzales.....	170	17.	80	28....	58	92				
Grimes.....	75	236.	94	178....	53	186				
Guadalupe.....	142	9.	69	67....	31	72				
Harris.....	316	266.	185	908....	239	443				
Hays.....	44	10.	49	10....	12	43				
Jackson.....	86	6.	10	61....	13	61				
Lavaca.....	54	2.	2	5....	13	34				
Leon.....	49	47.	13	63....	26	142				
Limestone.....	181	47.	24	137....	40	154				
Matagorda.....	73	50.	35	3....	69	79				
Medina.....	45		42	8....		45				
Milam.....	205	61.	37	149....	58	119				
Montgomery.....	27	209.	93	126....	59	163				
Navarro.....	239	111.	53	126....	44	134				
Nueces.....	135	126.	134		66	56				
Refugio.....	51	8.	36	4....						
Robertson.....	84	19.		41....	5	57				
San Patricio.....	44		48	1....	5	26				
Savannah.....	166	61.	110							
Travis.....	324	89.	97	177....	29	249				

II.		How-	William-	Tay-	
(Continued.)	Bell	Wood.	ard.	son.	lor. Can.
Victoria.....	164	46.	75	34....	87
Walker.....	78	355.	240	66....	119
Washington.....	548	69.	126	494....	123
Webb.....	440	27.			
Wharton.....	76	6.	17	3....	26
Williamson.....	75	10.			16

Total.....7122 2635.. 4120 2976.. 2112 4978

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 7,319; Wood, 8,674; Mills, 2,832. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer (present incumbent), 10,593; Henderson, 6,913; Johnson, 1,283. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,346 and Ward 5,614 votes. In the 11d Congressional District, Pillsbury (the late member, and the Culhoun candidate) received 2,135 and McLeod 721 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1844—Jones, 7,747; Burleson, 5,678; scattering, 47.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1848—PRES'T—1844.

Counties	Whig.	Locon.	For	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Arkansas.....			80	74.	80	93
Benton.....	44	116.	90	290.	96	351
Bradley.....	63	39.	227	124.	144	154
Carroll.....	47	100.	139	261.	no returns	
Chicot.....	34	16.	146	110.	210	158
Clark.....	58	45.	193	223.	174	217
Conway.....	57	105.	149	171.	167	238
Crawford.....	185	170.	345	457.	385	565
Crittenden.....	19	4.	104	68.	109	129
Dallas.....	81	74.	203	265.	new co.	
Desha.....	23	28.	208	149.	127	55
Drew.....	86	68.	198	249.	new co.	
Franklin.....	45	59.	returns	rej.	146	261
Fulton.....	4	23.	32	no returns		
Greene.....			13	46.	37	206
Hempstead.....	168	66.	375	530.	314	339
Hot Spring.....	54	28.	141	178.	120	237
Independence.....	181	207.	422	408.	278	335
Izard.....			no returns.			
Jackson.....	46	74.	194	235.	124	184
Jefferson.....	125	64.	195	177.	130	147
Johnson.....	93	82.	194	350.	141	431
Lafayette.....	30	13.	85	98.	31	70
Lawrence.....	126	141.	239	291.	112	267
Madison.....	62	130.	87	214.	63	366
Marion.....	18	18.	49	no returns		
Mississippi.....			118	110.	no returns	
Monroe.....	40	39.	113	98.	92	73
Montgomery.....	26	27	ret. rej.	with H. Spring		
Newton.....	9	60.	2	54.	16	140
Ouachita.....	249	137.	571	428.	220	184
Perry.....	11	25.	29	30.	33	63
Phillips.....	113	56.	no returns.	280	276	
Pike.....	15	61.	67	133.	no returns	
Poinsett.....			44	116.	29	171
Polk.....	21	62.	17	59.	no returns	
Pope.....	146	108.	240	292.	241	306
Prairie.....	31	10.	41	111.	new co.	
Pulaski.....	229	139.	438	455.	438	528
Randolph.....	8	85.	50	129.	59	541
Saline.....	84	85.	147	244.	130	219
Scott.....	26	55.	61	180.	35	167
Searcy.....	21	32.	no returns.			
Sevier.....	18	2.	103	195.	114	301
St. Francis.....	37	89.	208	260.	99	269
Union.....	189	233.	553	635.	214	400
Van Buren.....	43	42.	95	136.	46	121
Washington.....	167	146.	577	480.	378	729
White.....	19	57.	48	60.	55	123
Yell.....	54	84.	137	166.	80	249

Total.....3228 8200.. 7583 8300.. 5504 9546

Roane's majority, 62. Case's majority, 1,712; Polk's do., 4,042. Vote in 1840 for Harrison, 5,160; Van Buren, 6,766—1836, Harrison, 1,236; Van Buren, 2,400.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.		Em. Albert.		Mat. Wri-Cra.	
Counties and Districts.		W. L.	son, W. L.	son, W. L.	son, W. L.
I.		W. L.		W. L.	
Crawford	600	497	551	437	4
Dubois	530	587	191	604	4
Gibson	900	907	755	980	1
Harrison	1220	1047	1209	1059	2
Orange	804	1041	758	1053	2
Perry	619	571	547	581	
Pike	512	568	476	501	
Posey	877	1268	727	1341	
Spencer	655	491	591	534	
Vanderburgh	668	599	597	660	
Warrick	513	515	493	952	4
Total	7598	8271	6985	8602	13
II.		Dann, W. Dunham, L.			
Clark	1047	1338	1032	1357	3
Floyd	1052	1195	1056	1194	4
Jackson	556	1091	542	1109	
Jefferson	2130	1371	1958	1499	44
Jennings	970	728	875	739	73
Scott	528	508	525	509	5
Washington	1055	1592	1018	1646	6
Total	7338	7823	7006	8053	135
III.		Jo. Robinson, W.		J. L. Robinson, L.	
Dearborn	1115	1532	1145	1564	8
Decatur	1147	1241	1236	1170	49
Franklin	1269	1293	1217	1289	11
Ohio	414	459	414	458	
Ripley	923	997	863	791	122
Rush	1354	1463	1545	1464	63
Switzerland	1201	1173	989	1184	4
Total	7348	8120	7558	7920	257
IV.		Parker, W. Julian, F. S.			
Fayette	938	892	1002	889	32
Henry	1441	1573	1457	1287	115
Union	503	738	520	505	124
Wayne	1698	1734	1741	1282	561
Total	4583	4737	4700	4108	832
V.		Herod, W. Brown, L.			
Bartholomew	997	1075	942	1121	10
Brown	118	513	88	545	
Hamilton	894	834	810	853	215
Hancock	668	805	644	800	29
Johnson	681	1181	643	1248	4
Madison	882	897	821	1018	24
Marion	1920	1776	1848	1917	28
Shelby	954	1556	916	1397	7
Tipton	173	335	170	227	2
Total	7265	8762	7082	9106	319
VI.		Watts, W. Gorman, L.			
Davies	792	739	678	826	
Greene	985	1070	819	1142	
Knox	925	664	928	675	
Lawrence	998	997	935	1076	7
Martin	573	523	295	575	
Monroe	775	1047	723	1136	20
Morgan	1142	1234	1109	1262	27
Owen	863	897	798	988	3
Sullivan	483	1235	455	1279	
Total	7106	8466	6640	8959	57
VII.		McGaughy, W. Cookerly, L.			
Clay	410	739	399	838	
Hendricks	1084	697	1008	774	58
Parke	1435	855	1298	1322	8
Putnam	1663	1109	1509	1556	8
Vermillion	800	714	740	792	4
Vigo	1280	795	1354	970	
Total	6782	4909	6296	6254	78

Counties and Districts.		Lans, McDon-		Mat. Wri-Cra-	
VII.		Whig, alt. L.	Whig, alt. L.	son, W. L.	son, W. L.
Boone	808	810	791	914	23
Carroll	719	861	670	888	28
Clinton	784	951	723	974	24
Fountain	876	1167	784	1218	65
Montgomery	1410	1825	1473	1541	43
Howard	493	897	340	425	
Tippecanoe	1328	1171	1234	1204	129
Warren	700	450	602	459	50
Total	7098	7432	6786	7583	364
IX.		Wright, W. Fitch, L.			
Benton	75	88	75	88	1
Cass	857	911	921	923	39
Elkhart	883	1269	881	1266	6
Fulton	442	458	457	462	
Jasper	219	235	205	232	16
Kosciusko	890	707	874	700	29
Lake	184	270	185	239	
Laporte	1127	937	1102	835	21
Marshall	342	459	329	459	22
Miami	784	823	717	885	28
Porter	576	422	552	418	37
Pulaski	155	248	155	248	
St. Joseph	824	816	908	767	123
Wabash	886	790	883	773	40
White	275	313	265	303	28
Total	8519	8900	8343	8743	388
X.		Kilgore, W. Harlan, L.			
Adams	332	445	325	455	
Allen	709	964	725	967	3
Blackford	103	306	91	321	3
De Kalb	302	505	298	569	9
Delaware	1105	484	797	754	31
Grant	584	751	631	716	15
Huntington	346	980	351	967	2
Jay	304	346	273	376	36
Lagrange	645	574	622	578	17
Noble	539	656	515	657	6
Randolph	797	752	528	783	318
Steuben	424	484	335	427	112
Wells	339	398	244	403	21
Whitley	303	344	307	346	
Total	6777	7366	6042	7600	575

The Whig vote on Congress is 70,594; Loco vote (including that cast for Julian, a Free-soiler), 74,086—Loco majority, 4,192. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 76,996 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,018 for Cravens, Free-soiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 6,760. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,667; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 66,385 votes for Lieut.-Gov., to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Free-soil, 2,795. In 1846, Dunning, Loco, 62,965; Stevenson, Whig, 59,266, and Harding, Ab., 2,381. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,895; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,521; against, 27,185.

IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District, by 553 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 8,143; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,484; John H. Dayton, F. S., 409. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was—for Miller, Whig, 5,891; Thompson, Loco, 6,507—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kanawha, which now constitutes a part of Pottawattamie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Insurgents, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,364; Cass, 6,404; Van Buren, 456. In the 11th District, the vote for McKean is 4,418; Patterson, 6,188; Dayton, 155. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,599; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Whig. Loco. Whig. Loco.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.	Thomp-son.
Tippah.....1001	1874..	1051	1630	
Tishomingo. 734	1432..	762	1288	
Marshall....1261	1477..	1300	1450	
De Soto.....918	985..	929	944	
Paola.....583	535..	580	527	
Tunica.....23	35..	25	30	
Lafayette....622	840..	651	799	
Pontotoc....785	1235..	826	1195	
Itawamba....593	1318..	676	1248	

Total6520 9502 6801 9190

II.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.	Thomp-son.
Monroe.....756	1224..	816	1174	
Chickasaw....824	1134..	826	1136	
Yalobusha....749	1008..	789	962	
Tallahatchie. 223	255..	229	251	
Coahoma.....184	149..	185	114	
Bolivar.....52	73..	54	57	
Sunflower....791	949..	810	859	
Carroll.....713	837..	743	896	
Oktibbeha....370	472..	383	450	
Lowndes.....681	773..	736	722	
Noxubee.....518	589..	532	569	

Total5761 7563 6103 7190

III.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.	Thomp-son.
Attala.....268	616..	451	448	
Winston.....578	563..	591	577	
Holmes.....92	80..	97	71	
Issaquena....102	99..	108	79	
Yazoo.....508	531..	523	514	
Madison.....557	539..	554	495	
Leake.....294	395..	318	364	
Neshoba.....237	317..	246	310	
Lauderdale....371	778..	414	732	
Kemper.....415	739..	458	701	
Newton.....311	461..	324	414	
Scott.....128	324..	147	322	
Rankin.....311	461..	324	414	
Hinds.....1014	875..	1038	843	
Warren.....721	528..	765	477	

Total5596 6836.. 6820 7406

IV.

Districts.	Lea.	Quit-man.	Brad-ford.	Thomp-son.
Clarke.....160	439..	137	435	
Jasper.....247	510..	264	490	
Smith.....123	452..	117	430	
Simpson.....195	235..	176	292	
Copiah.....413	753..	354	806	
Adams.....433	448..	472	412	
Claiborne....395	398..	392	389	
Jefferson....342	320..	327	320	
Franklin....215	230..	211	260	
Lawrence....89	632..	78	632	
Covington....53	345..	52	327	
Jones.....72	207..	55	197	
Wayne.....65	68..	68	80	
Green.....65	170..	170	170	
Perry.....131	121..	14	136	
Marion.....64	272..	64	272	
Pike.....159	529..	97	561	
Amite.....348	550..	244	396	
Wilkinson...414	352..	375	368	
Hancock.....83	385..	282	385	
Harrison....20	347..	23	347	
Jackson.....20	347..	23	347	

Total3829 7078 6820 7980

Grand total 21706 30979 23553 31766

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Whig. Loco.

Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.
Anderson.....661	354
Bledsoe.....517	520
Bradley.....723	991
Blount.....1105	758
Claiborne.....670	926
Cocke.....571	934
Campbell.....637	616
Carler.....1101	965
Granger.....697	620
Greene.....1027	1673
Hawkins.....1113	1349
Hamilton.....760	901
Jefferson.....1871	309
Johnson.....404	112
Knox.....2185	572
Meigs.....143	577
McMinn.....904	1037
Monroe.....916	1040
Morgan.....215	303
Marion.....547	370
Folk.....937	540
Rhea.....936	809
Russell.....292	365
Sevier.....895	93
Sullivan.....362	1430
Washington..843	1303

EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.
Bedford.....1310	1474
Cannon.....944	1019
Cannonsville. 342	672
De Kalb.....342	716
Davidson.....3317	1919
Fentress.....135	447
Franklin.....393	1900
Giles.....1331	1484
Hickman.....921	921
Hardin.....577	783
Humphreys....278	611
Jackson.....1080	960
Lincoln.....665	2475
Lawrence.....640	662
Marshall.....1406	1492
Martinsville. 1375	1942
Montgomery..1069	953
Overtown.....371	1252
Rutherford....1416	1331
Robertson....1165	920
Sumner.....777	2100
Smith.....2085	792
Stewart.....564	736
Van Buren....138	908
White.....970	670
Warren.....303	1362
Wilson.....2160	955
Wayne.....655	429
Williamson....1688	792

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.
Benton.....1433	454
Carroll.....391	587
Decatur.....414	1046
Gibson.....1047	788
Henry.....769	1248
Hartman.....637	1036
Henderson....1113	481
Haywood.....757	928
Lauderdale....924	924
Madison.....1316	751
McNairy.....968	925
Obion.....403	586
Perry.....410	583
Shelby.....1453	1406
Tipton.....383	911
Wentley.....647	1031

WEST TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Brown.	Trousdale.
Benton.....1433	454
Carroll.....391	587
Decatur.....414	1046
Gibson.....1047	788
Henry.....769	1248
Hartman.....637	1036
Henderson....1113	481
Haywood.....757	928
Lauderdale....924	924
Madison.....1316	751
McNairy.....968	925
Obion.....403	586
Perry.....410	583
Shelby.....1453	1406
Tipton.....383	911
Wentley.....647	1031

Total60380 61710

Majority for Trousdale, 1,390.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.
1 Taylor.....5090	Johnson.....5090	
2 Watkins.....6025	Cocke.....4968	
3 Anderson....7286	Lynn.....5693	
4 Rogers.....1239	Turney.....3777	
5 No reg. oppo.	Jones.....4707	
6 Buchanan....4802	Thomas.....6135	
7 Gentry.....5705	No reg. oppo.	
8 Cullom.....4810	Keag.....4224	
9 North.....4262	L. G. Harris.....4262	
10 J. W. Harris	5799 Stanton.....4230	
11 Williams....9244	No opposition.	

* We count in the Trousdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loco, had 355 votes in Cannon Co. to 497 for Gentry.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR—1844.

Collins, Dewey, Cassin.

Counties.	White.	L. F.	P. S.
Brown.....115	216		
Crawford, &c. 32	155		
Calumet.....117	155		I
Columbia....432	410		
Dane.....759	601		29
Dodge.....714	1255		112
Fond-du-Lac. 369	633		220
Grant.....1103	1030		16
Green.....324	448		20
Iowa, &c....635	632		0
Jefferson....649	937		151
Lafayette....416	1091		
Milwaukee cy. 523	1377		112
Waukesha....129	529		59
Manitowish. 52	256		2
Marquette...247	229		120
Portage.....m. 47			
Racine.....1716	761		809
Rock.....1163	604		941
Sauk.....226	355		2
Sheboygan...322	635		7
St. Croix, &c. m. 75			
Walworth....667	646		806
Waukesha....669	1319		371
Washington. 208	1610		86
Winnebago...333	313		133

Total11131 16904 3741

Dewey over all, 1,932.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS—1849.

Whig. Loco.

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.
1 Watts, 2539	Millson.....2736	
5 Goggin, 3029	Powell.....3135	
6 Botts, 2458	Seddon.....2844	
Lee, 317		
8 Forbes, 2078	Holladay.....2163	
13.....	McMullin.....4421	
14.....	George.....2153	
15 McCoy, 4094	Beale.....4310	
16 Haymond, 2873	Thompson.....2807	

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the Xvth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman, Loco, who was elected in A. W. Russell, Esq., Whig.

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
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The following extracts from notices of this Paper, published in various parts of the United States, will show how far the Publishers were justified in the foregoing announcement:—

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This powerful journal, which is a perpetual fountain of thought and opinion upon all moral and political subjects, seems full of its original vigor and freshness. *The Tribune* is everywhere along the whole line in the thickest of the fight. At one moment its broad shoulder lends conservative support to some cracking arch in our political frame, at another time it is found dealing ponderous blows upon some venerable fortress of human wrongs. Sometimes *The Tribune* may be wrong, and, in its impulsive zeal, it may sometimes "run things into the ground," but it is always straightforward, honest, fearless, and generally comes out about right.—*Wisconsin Herald*.


THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Without disparaging the merits of any one of the excellent political journals throughout the country, we think we can safely say, that no better periodical of the newspaper kind is issued from any press in the Union, than *The Tribune*. The greatness and variety of reading matter which it weekly lays before its readers, can not fail to interest all, however much they may differ in their notions of what a newspaper ought to be.—*Greenville Banner*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Although we differ from this print in several very important matters of political economy, we are none the less willing to acknowledge its unequalled merit as an American press; generally dignified, always talented, and ever marked by a heart-felt desire for the true elevation of the people.

We are content, even democrat as we are, to recommend *The Tribune*—for we believe that what of Truth it inculcates will be apt to "rise again" in the minds of its readers; while its errors must eventually "die amid their worshippers."—*Brooklyn Freeman*.

No American journal exceeds *The Tribune* in the variety, extent, or accuracy of its general intelligence, both foreign and domestic.—*Ohio Republican* (Dem.)

Perhaps no paper in the country is more widely circulated, and certainly none is conducted with more ability.—*Old Colony Reporter*.

 As an advocate of Whig measures, it is perhaps the most efficient journal in the country, while it is unsurpassed as a news medium.—*Nat. (N. J.) Standard*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

☞ The New York Tribune is decidedly one of the very ablest political journals in the Union. * * We are aware that Horace Greeley is a Northern man with Northern principles, an open and undisguised Free Soil advocate, and so far as these peculiar sentiments extend, we dissent from him; but as a Whig—on all the great national issues which have long been before the country—as a man of vast political knowledge—we admire him. Few men in the nation have a larger stock of practical good sense; he is excelled by none as a political writer. Upon the Tariff question especially he is transcendently able, and has long been known as the champion of American Manufactures.—*Tennessee Packet*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This paper is so well established in the public confidence as to need no word from us in commendation of its merits. We do not hesitate to say that the *New York Tribune* is the best newspaper in the United States. It contains daily more domestic news than any other that now occurs to us, and beside giving as much foreign intelligence as any of its neighbors, the letters of its numerous foreign correspondents enable it to present a better view of general European affairs than can be obtained elsewhere. But what gives *The Tribune* a peculiar value, in our estimation, is its high moral tone, its deep sympathy with the struggles of mankind everywhere, its clear apprehension of the great law of Progress, and its abounding hope of a better day for the world, built upon a rational view of human nature and a just appreciation of the omnipotent causes now at work to elevate our Race.—*Gem of the Prairie*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The *Tribune* is deservedly one of the most popular newspapers published in the country—enjoying a patronage more extended, perhaps, than that of any of its contemporaries. Almost every man who is a politician has read *The Tribune*. Its reputation and influence are confined to no particular locality. The *Tribune* has attained an influence throughout the country more extensive and commanding than has ever been exercised by any other paper in the Union—we make no exception. It furnishes its patrons an amount of matter fully equal to that of any other journal; and its means enable it to compete, successfully, with its contemporaries in the variety and freshness of its contents.—*Greenville (O.) Patriot*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—All of our readers are doubtless familiar with the long and well-established character of this able Whig journal, and need not to be told that for energy, and enterprise, and ability in its conduct, it is equaled by but few, if any, papers in the country. Although devoted to the advocacy of Whig principles, and decidedly Political in its character, yet Literature, Poetry, Art, and General Intelligence, all receive their due share of attention. If any one desires to take a first-rate city newspaper, we recommend them to try *The Tribune*, with the assurance that they will more than realize their expectations.—*Gettysburg (Pa.) Star and Banner*.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The *Tribune* has the most comprehensive news department of any paper in the Union, and is the most candid political paper known.—*The Free Mountaineer (Vt.)*

If the Whigs of this county want an unadulterated, never-firing, interesting, ultra-Whig, scientific, able, fearless, rough-and-ready newspaper from any of our cities, we think they can not do better than to subscribe for the *New York Tribune*. It is all we have described it to be above, and double as much more, and is certainly one of the ablest Whig papers in the Union.—*Clinton (Pa.) Democrat*.

☞ The New York Tribune, if we may be allowed to express our honest opinion, is the best newspaper in the country, and, in many respects, without a superior in the civilized world. In its means of obtaining the most accurate and extensive information from all quarters of the Globe, it is perhaps unsurpassed; and it is, therefore, a perfect Daguerreotype of the living age.

Every number of the *Tribune* is a book, the perusal of which will enable a person to keep up with the age upon almost every subject of great general interest.

Among the evidences of the enterprise of this journal, we would mention that one of the editors, BAYARD TAYLOR, already favorably known to the public as a European traveler and writer, has gone to California to travel the country, and supply the paper with the most recent and authentic intelligence.—*Wisconsin Advocate*.

☞ THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE we look upon as the most valuable paper issued from the city of New York. The reader of the *DAILY* can depend upon not only the latest intelligence, but all the news of importance, foreign or domestic, that industry or observation, express or telegraph, can communicate—beside a rich store of valuable literature—verbatim reports of lectures, speeches, and sermons, and an array of editorial talent acknowledged to be of the first class.—*New England Religious Herald*.

☞ To say that *The Tribune* ranks among the foremost papers in the Union in every particular, is no exaggeration. All who are familiar with it and the productions of its able editors, will concur with us in this opinion.—*Versailles (Ind.) Intelligence*.

At once the best and cheapest weekly paper in the Union. In politics it is thoroughly Whig, and the acknowledged ability of Horace Greeley, Esq., its accomplished Editor, has secured for it a circulation unequalled by any of our political weeklies.—*Mifflintown (Pa.) Sentinel*.

This paper has a wide circle of friends, and enjoys an extensive and well-deserved patronage. *The Tribune* is known as a champion of popular rights; its Editor, although not aspiring to the title of Philanthropist or Philosopher, is, nevertheless, considerable of both. The influence of *The Tribune* is eminently moral; in this respect it aims to be unexceptionable. For News it is unsurpassed. We commend *The Tribune* to our readers.—*Political Investigator*.

For enterprise, liberality of expenditure in procuring the latest news, and amount of talent, it combines more, probably, than any paper in the country, and is second to none in influence, being quoted and read by all shades of politics and religion, though in its principles decidedly Whig, but we would not recommend it on that account. Its foreign news is always full and complete, and its Congressional better than any other paper out of Washington. To those who want a business and general newspaper, we recommend this before any other.—*Portland (Me.) Transcript*.

As a political, literary, and a newspaper of general intelligence, the *New York Tribune* excels all others. Its foreign and domestic correspondence—the attention bestowed upon its columns by its able editors—have given it a high interest, and established an exalted reputation for accuracy in all things. It is the paper of the east, and should receive an extensive patronage.—*Kentucky Whig*.

This is one of the most ably conducted of the New York press, and is, no doubt, deservedly the most popular journal of the whig party.—*Tenth (Va.) Legth*.

[Whigs]: THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER FOR 1850. New York: [1849]. 64pp, original printed wrappers. Very Good.

Issued in 1849 before President Taylor's death later that year, this Almanac carries Taylor's inaugural address on March 4 and a synopsis of the significant doings of the Congress. Taylor was the second and last Whig President and, like his predecessor Harrison, died soon after his inauguration.

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